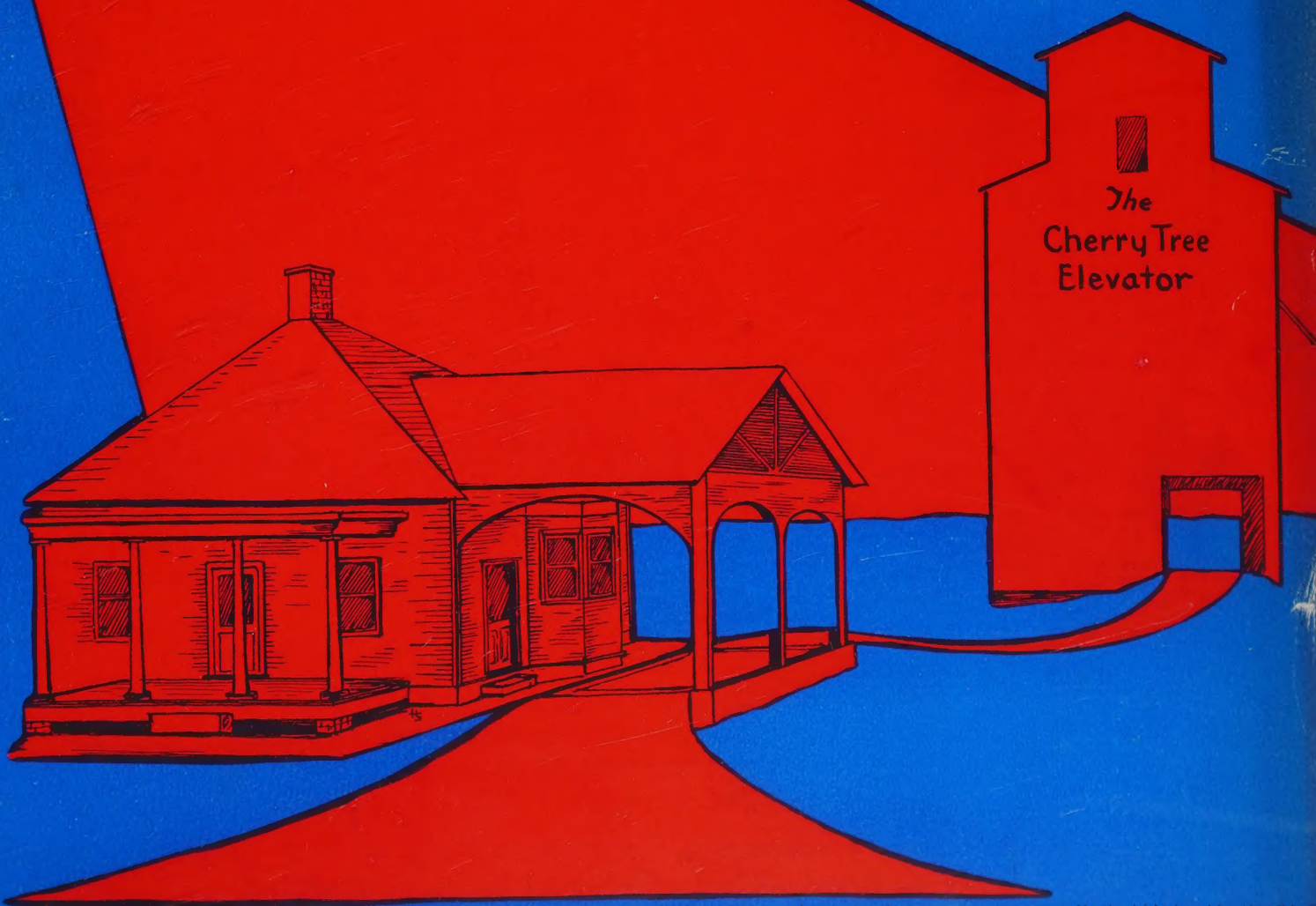


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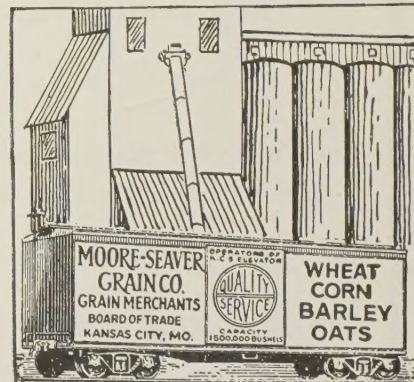
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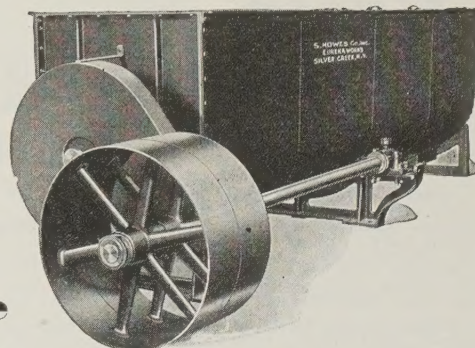
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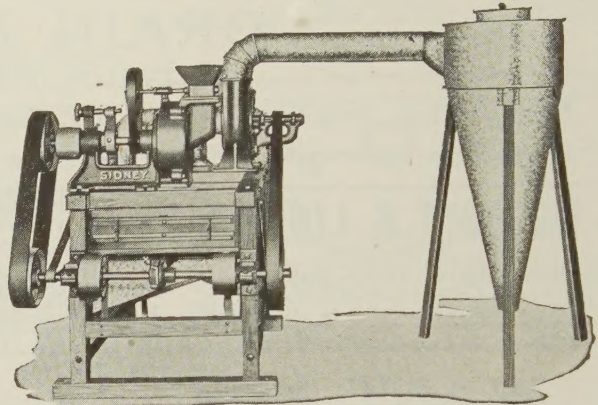
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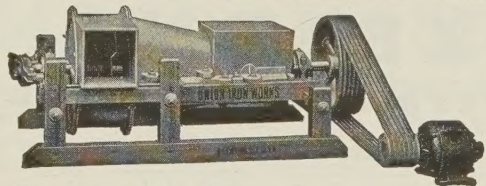
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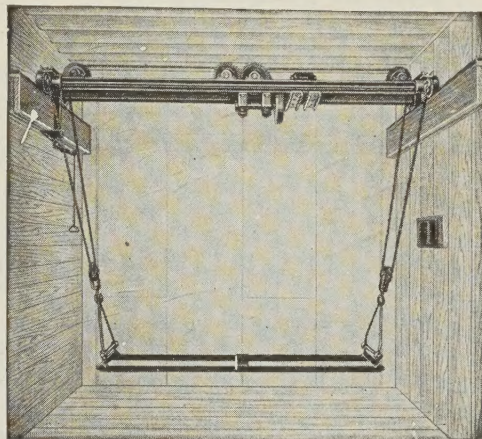
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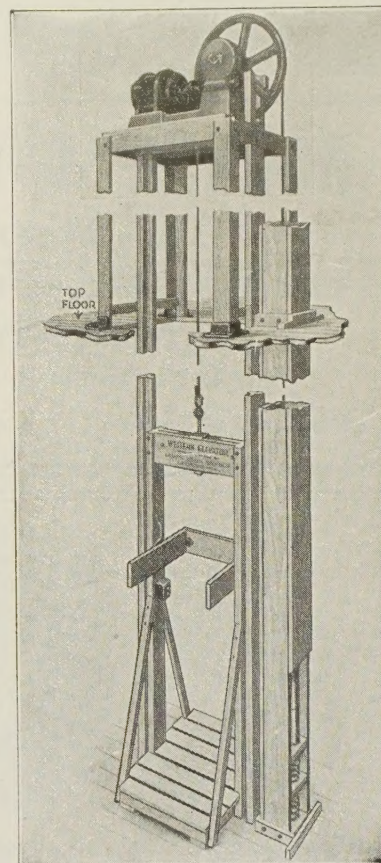
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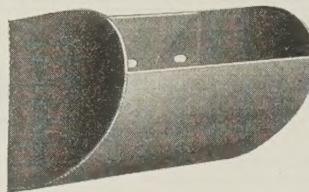


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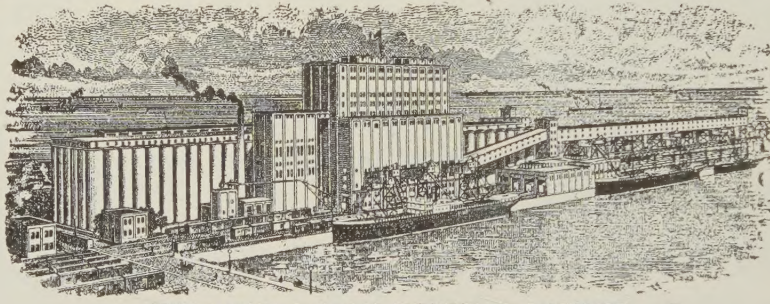
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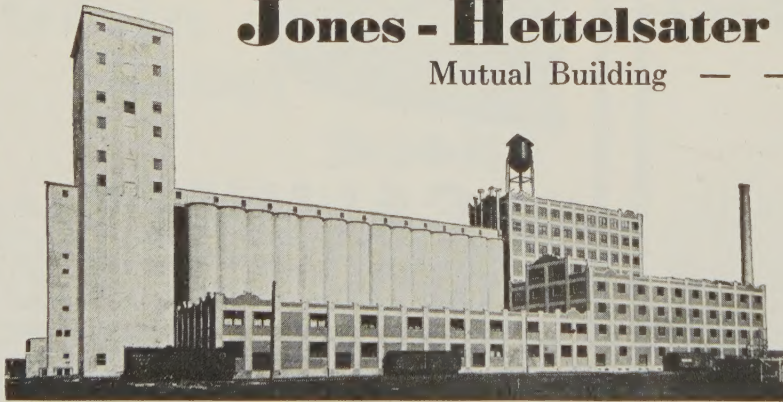
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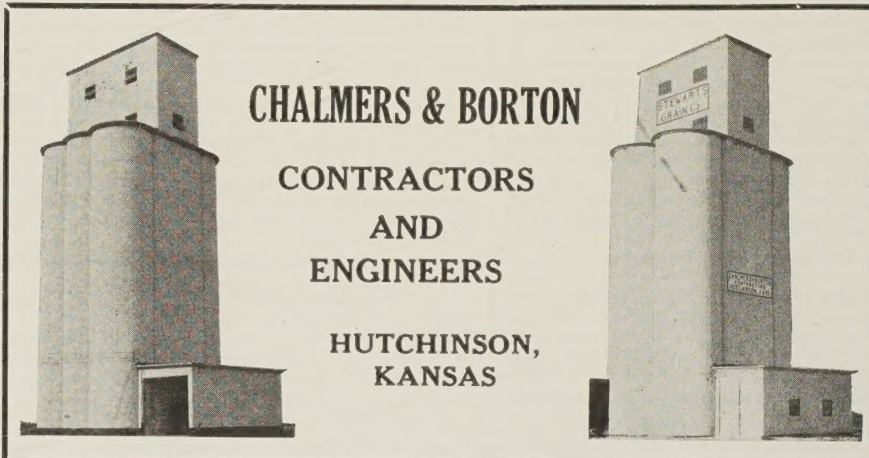
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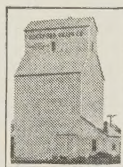
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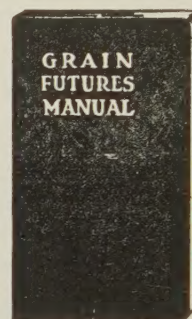
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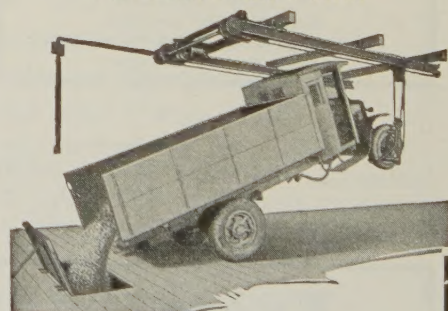
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FOR SALE—15 bu. Richardson Automatic elevator scale. Missouri Valley Milling Co., Osage City, Mo.

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FOR SALE—Large stock of good used shafting—roller bearings and pulleys. White Sales Corporation, Scotts, Michigan.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Three 80 h.p. lowdown portable feed mills; six rebuilt portable feed mills; new and used stationary hammer mills. D. Dwyer, Oelwein, Ia.

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READERS DESIRING to learn by whom, or where any grain handling machine or device is made, can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains. Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

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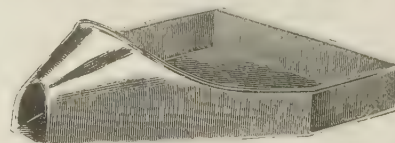
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Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

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Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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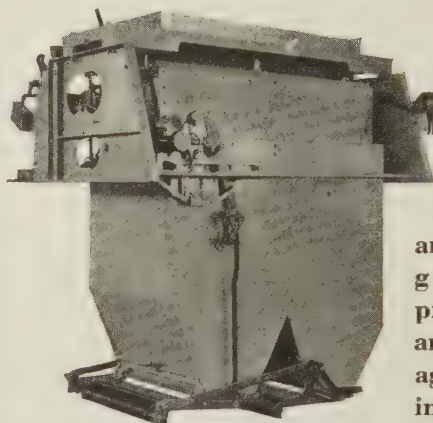
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Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

FIFTEEN experts, including one early brain-truster of biblical name, seem to have brought forth a dud in the president's price level statement. Perhaps their ideas were as vague as their expression.

HAD natural market conditions been given free play early short sales of September corn might have enabled the Farmers National Corporation to pay its farmer patrons more money for their later consignments.

THE REPEAL of the long and short haul provisions of the I.C.C. law as provided in the Pettengill bill now pending in Congress seems to be gaining favor with grain shippers generally, so a clear presentation of its effect on the grain shipping business will no doubt be given by traffic experts at the Spring conventions of the state ass'ns.

COMMERCIAL organizations throughout the land and grain and feed dealers' associations generally are vigorously protesting against the McCurran bill championed by railway labor unions to limit the length of trains to seventy cars. This would greatly increase the cost of transporting grain and grain products and increase the hazards of railroad crossings instead of promoting safety.

PLANTING dead seed is bound to prove very disappointing to farmers and neighboring grain buyers. Running germination tests in the elevator office will convince farmer visitors of the advantage of testing their seed before planting. The more the elevator operator helps his farmer patrons to better results the oftener will they consult him, the greater the confidence they will have in him.

DURING the first seven months of the current crop year, the United States has exported over fifty million bushels of wheat, and greatly increased quantities of other grain exports, but no attempt has been made to shoot the exporters. In fact, most grain growers are glad the hustling exporters have been able to find a market abroad for so much of our surplus grain at profitable prices. During the crop year 1936-37 we imported 47,721,650 bus. of wheat and 77,984,060 bus. of corn.

MISSOURI TRUCKERS are again in trouble for having used a hidden jack to swindle a credulous elevator owner out of 3,570 pounds of corn. Through the co-operation of the officers of the law of adjoining counties Rex Emerson of Marysville, Missouri, was promptly arrested for hauling away over a ton and one-half more corn than he had paid for at a Hospers, Iowa, elevator. We have exposed so many tricks of strange truckers we wonder if grain dealers ever credit what they read in the Journals.

ANOTHER tricky trucker has been distributing rubber checks to credulous grain dealers in Northwestern Iowa. Why grain dealers persist in dealing with these swindlers when they know of the many heavy losses suffered by other dealers is indeed puzzling.

A BITTER FIGHT is being conducted against the Black-Connery 40-hour bill by all farm organizations because its enactment would raise the cost of everything bought, including the transportation of farm products to market. Your representatives in Congress would be glad to have your convictions on the bill.

ADMITTING tapioca and sago free of duty to close United States Starch factories and throw the workers on the already overburdened relief rolls may be the Administration's way of penalizing big business, on the false theory that the corn industries corporations are big, when in fact they are owned by numerous small stockholders. We have an import duty on corn. Why not on the competing product?

BOUNTEOUS precipitation in the form of rain and snow throughout the grain belt has filled the hearts of producers with real joy. Spring will soon be here with more of promise than for years, so the champions of scarcity and the members of the crop killers union must take to the woods. Farmers will insist upon taking advantage of the favorable conditions and cultivate their full acreage.

INCENDIARIES are meeting with much discouraging interference these days. One of the latest calamities of this character is the arresting of four men who are now being held for the burning of a Nebraska mill which was well insured. Property owners generally are exercising more curiosity regarding mysterious fires than ever before because they have finally come to recognize that all unnecessary fire losses are paid by them through the medium of increased insurance premiums.

Defeat Only from Within

Genius, that power which dazzles mortal eyes,
Is oft but perseverance in disguise,
Continuous effort of itself implies,
In spite of countless falls, the power to rise.

'Twixt failure and success the points so fine,
Men sometimes know not when they touch the line.

A little more persistence, courage, vim,
Success will dawn o'er fortune's golden rim.
Then take this honey for the bitterest cup—
There is no failure save in giving up.

No real fall as long as one still tries.
For seeming set backs make the strong man wise.

There's no defeat, in truth, save from within.
Unless you're beaten there, you're bound to win.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 23, 1938

THE MOISTURE in corn is unusually high for February, so buyers not equipped with a modern drier need to exercise caution.

THE GRAIN elevator operator who hesitates to charge truckers a dollar a load for weighing grain is overlooking his cost of installation and maintenance.

DEPENDING upon an advance in the market for your profit on today's purchases is the wildest kind of speculation. Keep in mind that grain bought right is always half sold.

BUYING seeds of unknown origin, variety or germination from strange truckers is sure to get dealers in bad with their farmer patrons and the seed inspectors of their state.

TESTING seed corn samples for growers should not only help the farmers to avoid planting seed of low germination, but should materially increase the yield of grain and swell the country buyers' volume of purchases after harvest.

Adjustment Act an Economic Blunder

Disregarding the well-considered decision by the United States Supreme Court that the federal government is without power to control production, the Congress has enacted the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. By false findings that crops are a burden on interstate commerce the Congress has attempted to forestall a decision by the court holding the new law unconstitutional.

So much time must elapse before the new law can be placed before the Supreme Court that probably every one of its provisions will be made effective temporarily at least.

Three fundamental errors of judgment by the drafters of the bill will operate to prevent the accomplishment of its declared purposes eventually. One is that the weather is the prime factor in crop production. Another is when crops are grown in so many countries a single nation can not control the price. The third is that government buying results in accumulating a hoard that breaks down the price structure. Holding the price above the natural market level increases production, as witness coffee in Brazil and gold in Kentucky. After many years of price-boosting endeavor, coffee control has broken down. The question what the United States will do with its hoard of gold purchased above the world's market price remains to be answered.

The new A. A. Act will prove to be very costly to the taxpayer, in the support of a greatly increased bureaucracy and in the expenditure for enforcement thru benefit payments. Examples are the dissipation of the Federal Farm Board's \$500,000,000 revolving fund, and the present admission of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that it must write off \$2,000,000,000.

To finance this unfortunate adventure in farm control the federal government will squander the pittances wrung from millions of poorly paid workers in social security taxes.

To the extent that production of wheat and corn may be reduced by the operation of the act the effect will be adverse to grain merchants, transportation companies, warehousemen, millers and consumers in the smaller volume of business. This decrease in volume will not be so great as to constitute any real threat to grain merchants, who will go right on doing business as before. The private grain dealer is indispensable.

If the mathematical data were available it could be proved that the act will cost the public \$5 to confer doubtful benefits to producers, and the producer himself will lose \$1.50 in reduced production, leaving him also a net loser of \$1, as the result of this, the world's most colossal economic blunder.

The Grain Buyers' New Responsibility

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 signed last week by the President, grain buyers throughout the land are made sleuths, accountants and collectors to His Majesty the right honorable Secretary of Agriculture. Under section 372 of the act penalties for exceeding the allotted quota of wheat, cotton or rice are to be collected by the buyer and paid to the secretary of agriculture at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

Section 373 provides that processors, warehousemen, common carriers and all persons engaged in the purchasing of corn, wheat, cotton, rice or tobacco shall keep complete records of their purchases and report to the secretary of agriculture upon his request. All records of such purchases shall be kept in accordance with forms prescribed and the honorable secretary is authorized to examine all records relating to such purchases and any person failing to keep such records or making any false report shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$500.

The law does not provide any compensation for the accountants keeping such records, so grain buyers generally will be required to assist the farm dictator as he may direct, provide their own books and perform the service at their own expense. We feel certain that grain buyers generally will hesitate continually to conduct a surveillance of their best customers and promptly report farmers who neglect or refuse to bow down to the dictators of the department of agriculture.

It seems that grain buyers who handle only barley, oats, flaxseed, soybeans or field seeds can buy and sell these commodities in keeping with their own wishes and without reporting to anyone.

Inasmuch as only five million dollars is appropriated for the administration of the act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the hungry board of administrators all along the line will be woefully reduced. Last year they got away with something over forty-four million dollars so they will not be paid generously for inducing growers of the five commodities specified to bow their heads to rigid regulations. Even though ten times as much money had been appropriated for carrying out the purposes of the new act, we feel certain that independent farmers everywhere will thumb their noses to the meddling regulators.

Under the act the grain dealers have no option regarding the accounting and collecting service they must perform if they buy any of the five commodities specified. Our condensation of the provisions of the voluminous act elsewhere in this number merits the careful perusal of every grain buyer who is anxious to avoid the \$500 fine.

The New Orleans Corn Embargo

When interior shippers operating independently route corn requiring drying in an amount greatly in excess of the drying capacity at the chosen destination, there is certain to follow a serious congestion.

During January 8,370,921 bus. of corn passed thru St. Louis, mostly to New Orleans, for export. From other interior points more corn converged on New Orleans, where the drying capacity is limited to 30,000 to 40,000 bus. per day. The heavy movement grew out of a demand from abroad after the foreigners learned that this year's crop of corn was of excellent quality, needing only drying to place it in condition to store.

Earlier the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad had placed an embargo on corn not grading No. 2 or better. The corn continued to accumulate on track while the driers were vainly trying to catch up until now there are 2,500 cars of corn on track besides some 600 cars of wheat. All grains to New Orleans are now embargoed.

Embargoes are declared by the railroad companies for their own benefit, to avoid tying up rolling stock indefinitely at storage warehouses, and not to help the shippers. In this instance, as always, the railroads wait until the shippers are caught in the trap with thousands of cars standing on track and deteriorating every day and accumulating demurrage not only on the cars but sometimes \$1,000 to \$2,000 per day on vessels waiting to load.

No remedy suggests itself for the avoidance of such congestion. The interior shippers operating independently do not know that other shippers are going to compete for the limited facilities at destination; and they cannot safely contract for use of drying equipment in advance of the consignment, since the need for drying frequently is not discovered until official inspection on arrival.

Possibility of such congestion is one of the disadvantages of government operation of grain elevators, municipally, by the state or federally, since the government agency not buying grain must remain ignorant of the requirements, while private grain firms engaged in buying and selling and exporting and operating elevators owned by themselves or leased from the railroads as at Chicago and most other terminals, naturally will not bid the country for more grain than they can handle in their driers.

It is one good reason for rejecting the plan proposed by Co-ordinator Eastman that private firms be divorced from the operation of railroad owned elevators.

The shipper who has a drier at home is not dependent upon terminal facilities for saving his grain from deterioration.

Causes of Fires in Grain Elevators

The annual statistical report of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company discloses a few encouraging facts as well as some alarming figures for elevator owners. The fires credited to electrical hazards during the calendar year of 1937 numbered but eighteen against thirty-four for the preceding year. It seems that too much wiring is being done without protecting the wires with iron conduit. Inexperienced electricians did not give sufficient consideration to insulation and short circuits with the result that many preventable fires are traceable direct to defective installation.

Friction fires for 1937 numbered only eighteen against twenty-six the preceding year. The more extensive use of non-friction bearings in grain elevators, no doubt, will continue to reduce the number of fires traceable to friction until they no longer occur. Thirty-five years ago friction was one of the most prolific known causes of elevator fires. In fact, friction, lightning and locomotive sparks long led all other known causes in both the number and in the loss traceable to known causes. Last year lightning caused but thirteen fires, all of which could have been prevented by the installation of standard lightning protection.

Fires credited to locomotive sparks last year numbered but two, the same as during the year 1936. Thirty-five years ago dry wood shingles caught so many hot locomotive sparks that few years passed without their causing thirty-five to forty fires. Protection of elevators with iron-cladding, which is given such a pleasing credit by all mutual fire insurance companies, has saved many plants, and doubtless the time is not far distant when grain elevators will no longer be exposed to the locomotive spark hazard.

Another prolific cause of grain elevator fires is defective flues and hot stoves surrounded by unprotected woodwork. During 1936 twelve fires were traceable direct to this cause. During 1937 this number was reduced to eight.

The correction of known hazards as reflected in the fire statistics compiled by the Grain Dealers Mutual is most encouraging because it clearly shows that enough owners of grain elevators are taking an active interest in correcting known fire hazards to reduce not only the number of fires, but the amount of fire losses and the cost of fire insurance.

During 1937 one hundred and three fires in mills and elevators were extinguished, thus preventing a total loss, and we feel certain that every alert property owner will profit by the experience of property owners who through the use of well placed barrels of non-freezing solution and buckets and fire extinguishers saved thirty-six properties. During the

thirty-five years the company has been insuring this class of property, 19.44% of the fires reported were extinguished by the use of barrels and buckets and extinguishers. The property saved through the use of this simple equipment during the last calendar year was insured for \$365,473. This splendid achievement should prompt every elevator owner to place barrels and buckets and fire extinguishers at every convenient point about his plant. The cost is so small and the great value of this equipment when fires are first discovered should insure their installation in every plant.

During 1937 the 133 fires occurring in plants insured by the Grain Dealers Mutual resulted in a net fire loss of \$189,937 against 181 fires and a net loss of \$244,943 during 1936. When all elevator owners investigate carefully each fire occurring in their plants and report the cause to their insurance company, the information will ultimately prove of great value to all property owners who are eager to reduce the fire hazards of their plants, their fire losses and their cost of fire insurance. Last year the number of elevator and mill fires credited to unknown causes numbered 52, or one a week.

The number of fires credited to the different known causes and the fire losses resulting during 1937 and during the preceding thirty-five years to policyholders of the Grain Dealers Mutual follow:

Cause	For 35 Years—		For 1937—	
	Num- ber	Loss	Num- ber	Loss
Automobile and motor trucks ...	7	\$ 5,830.64;	None	
Cob burners and cob houses	24	91,539.97;	None	
Electrical hazard ..	354	138,773.71;	18	\$ 5,741.82
Explosions in building ..	49	76,000.26;	4	16,113.96
Exposure	252	274,141.13;	6	127.74
Flues and stoves	154	231,957.98;	8	927.68
Friction	394	763,817.75;	18	12,042.32
Grain drier	16	21,962.79;	None	
Incendiary	69	210,466.56;	1	3,820.05
Lighting, other than electric	15	32,120.78;	1	126.04
Lightning	515	561,029.44;	13	23,438.73
Locomotive sparks	188	436,767.69;	2	61.54
Sparks, other than locomotive	21	56,026.09;	1	2.60
Matches, other than smoking	41	56,836.86;	None	
Internal combustion engines, power house and power, other than electric	207	395,617.95;	5	7,243.01
Railroad accident	2	4,508.96;	None	
Spontaneous ignition	128	140,112.40;	1	57.41
Tramps	28	71,127.80;	2	1,342.83
Unknown	877	3,362,989.08;	52	151,119.19
Miscellaneous known causes	87	61,889.54;	1	8.22
Total	3,428	\$6,993,517.38;	133	\$222,173.14

Unless July moves to a premium over May the trade cannot profitably move its hedges forward, and therefore the only other choices are either to take a speculative position in "cash" wheat by removing hedges or to make delivery. We think that the spread between May and July will narrow appreciably.—Redmond & Co.

Grain Hauled from County Where Mortgagee

The General Grain Co. bought 800 bus. of wheat from Carl H. Spencer, who had previously executed a chattel mortgage to Luesia Ake to secure a promissory note.

When the note was unpaid mortgagee brought suit against the General Grain Co. for conversion, and was denied judgment, which later, on Nov. 30, 1937, was reversed in favor of plaintiff mortgagee.

F. B. Rommel testified that he helped harvest the wheat on the T. K. Treckel farm for C. H. Spencer and hauled about 700 bus. from that farm in Major County to Belva, Woods County, to the elevator of the General Grain Co., "along the latter part of July."

The note was for \$150 and the recorded mortgage described the property as $\frac{3}{4}$ interest of 250 acres of growing wheat located T. K. Treckel and M. Story farm. The residence of mortgagor was stated to be the city of Sherman, Major County, and the property was not to be removed from the county.

The defense was that the mortgage was not recorded in Woods County; that the county location of the farm was not given, and that the grain was sold before the mortgage was recorded.

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma said: The mortgage was filed July 6, 1932, and Rommel's testimony is sufficient to put the matter of sale after recording in issue.

The accepted rule is that a description in a chattel mortgage which is sufficient to put a third party upon inquiry, which, if pursued, will enable him to ascertain the property intended to be included in the mortgage, is good, and will be sufficient to constitute constructive notice to a third party, when properly filed, has been followed by this court in numerous cases.

Our statutes do not require the county in which the mortgaged property is located to be set forth in the recitals of the mortgage, but that in order for the mortgage to be constructive notice to third parties it shall be filed in the county in which all or part of the property mortgaged is located at the time of filing the mortgage.

Failure to recite the name of the county is not fatal per se if there are other adequate elements of identification contained in the instrument as a whole. It is true there are cases wherein the county is not named holding that the description is insufficient, but these were based upon the fact that there were no other adequate elements of identification in the instrument as a whole.

We hold that under this evidence the description in the mortgage was sufficient to constitute constructive notice. The cause is remanded with directions to grant a new trial.—72 Pac. (2d) 735.

Weather Forecasting System Holds Promise

At last someone is doing something about the weather! Scientific publications recently have carried quite detailed explanations of the air-mass system of weather reporting.

"Weather experts who are developing the science of air-mass analysis can make predictions for the next two or three days that are correct nine times out of ten," according to these reports. Thru further development of this system it is believed that it may be possible to make dependable forecasts of weather conditions for a whole season in advance.

Weather forecasters using the air-mass system must assemble on charts hundreds of reports by radio and telegraph from airplanes, ships, and ground weather stations.

While each air-mass is different the migrations of these masses are predictable several days ahead of time, and the probable effect when they reach a given district, and the time of their arrival, can be anticipated.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Corn Picker's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are interested to know whether a man that husks a farmers corn with a mechanical picker has a lien on the corn in question.—Paw Paw Co-operative Grain Co., J. R. Reynolds, Mgr., Paw Paw, Ill.

Ans.: The courts do not enlarge a statute beyond its specific declarations, so there is as yet in Illinois no lien for use of picker.

Chap. 82, Sec. 59a, of the Illinois thresher's lien law covers only "Every person who as owner or lessee of any threshing machine, clover huller, corn sheller or hay baler threshes grain or seed or presses hay or straw at the request of the owner, reputed owner, authorized agent of the owner or lawful possessor of such crops, shall have a lien," etc.

Owners or lessees of corn pickers, not being mentioned, they have no lien.

Lien for Rent?

Grain & Feed Journals: Tenant leased a 200-acre farm, paying cash rent for the pasture and share rent for the cultivated portion. Tenant permitted a third party to use the pasture, for which he collected. Tenant hauled a load of corn to the elevator and was paid. Can landlord collect from the elevator a second time for this corn? Can landlord collect from the third party for the pasturage?—Tivis Bilderback, Denver Co-operative Elevator Co., Denver, Ill.

Ans.: The landlord's lien gives him a certain number of bushels of grain for the cultivated land and a certain sum of cash for the pasture. If either is unpaid he can proceed against either or both the grain buyer and the owner of the cattle for the value of the grain sold and the pasturage. Thus the grain dealer can be made to pay for the pasture rental and the share rental, but not more than the value of the load of corn hauled. Neither the owner of the cattle nor the grain buyer can control the landlord in his choice of defendants. He can recover from the owner of the cattle for the use of the pasture and the grain rent, but not more than the pasturage was worth.

A Clean-Out Car for Each Kind of Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: Our organization would appreciate greatly if you could assist us in getting details or information covering argument put up by Mr. H. G. Haug of Winchester, Ind., before the Indiana convention, as chairman of the Transportation Committee.

On page 67, first column, they point out securing thru this association five or six clean out cars per season, minimum 30,000 lbs. instead of the old basis of one clean-out car per elevator per year.

Might say that our regulations in Canada with the railroads cover one clean-out car per year, minimum 40,000 lbs.

If it would be possible to secure from Mr. Haug some of his arguments before the railroads for the change in ruling of number of clean-out cars, as one of your subscribers would certainly appreciate it, and maybe, as an expatriated Hoosier, Mr. Haug could give us some of their arguments covering same which might be of service to us in approaching the Canadian railroads on this same subject.—J. M. Gilchrist, vice pres., Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Ans.: The different grain trade ass'ns united in a drive to obtain more clean out cars, each organization using its own arguments.

Mr. Haug of the Indiana Ass'n writes: As far as I know, there is no argument necessary inasmuch as all lines operating in Indiana have this rule in their tariffs. So that you will understand the change, the old rule read that one

car can be shipped from one station during each calendar year. The revised rule reads that one car of each kind of grain can be shipped during each calendar year. The only difference between the two rules is that one permits a car for each kind of grain; wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, soy beans. Of course, cars containing two kinds of grain divided by a bulkhead can always move under this rule carrying a 30,000 minimum.

No Trading Last Seven Days of Future

The Commodity Exchange Administration issued an order Feb. 17 prohibiting trading in a grain future during the last seven days of the delivery month.

Present regulations forbid trading in a future during the last three days.

The theory is that such a rule prevents market squeezes.

The order will not apply to the May, 1938, delivery, but will be effective in July, when there will be no trading in the July future after the 22d.

Farmers Against Regimentation

The Nebraska Farmers Union in convention at Omaha, Feb. 10 sent a telegram to the Nebraska congressmen that "We call on every representative and senator worthy of the name American citizen to permit no legislation to be enacted which will result in either immediate or eventual regimentation of the American farmer."

Three resolutions were adopted for greater freedom in truck operation.

Production control by the federal government was opposed.

H. G. Keeney was re-elected pres. for the 14th term. Three directors, Rudolph Raabe of Beemer, Vern Dorothy of Pleasanton and Chris Milius of Powell were re-elected for three-year terms.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

March 27, 28, 29, 30, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Kansas City, Mo.

April 21, 22, California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

May 2, 3, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

May 9, 10, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Danville, Ill.

May 9, 10, Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, tentative dates, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 13, Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at Portland, Ore.

May 26, Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Kentwood-Arms Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

May 31-June 1, Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

June 6-7, Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 9, 10, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Franch Lick, Ind.

June 20-23, American Seed Trade Ass'n, Detroit, Mich.

June 26, 27, 28, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

Corn farmers in his district of Nebraska will reject the crop control program, said Representative Coffee, because of "plain coercion" by the government. "The bill," he added, "brings nearer the time when there will be a great rebellion by farmers against this form of government regimentation."

Corn loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation amounted to \$14,074,020 on 28,964,691 bus. by Feb. 17. Iowa loans on 16,703,744 bus. were the largest in any state. Loans in other states included Illinois, 4,266,636 bus.; Indiana, 708,725; Kansas, 20,946; Minnesota, 2,615,455; Missouri, 981,465; Nebraska, 2,712,466; South Dakota, 892,965, and Wisconsin, 2,786.

Engel Will Head New Grain Division

William C. Engel, vice-pres. and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., now being liquidated, has resigned effective Mar. 1, to take over the management of the Standard Milling Co.'s new grain department.

The Standard Milling Co., third largest of the flour milling firms in this country, will move its head offices from New York to Chicago, where it has leased an entire floor in the Jackson-Franklin building.

"Chicago was selected as the new location for the general offices," said J. A. Sim, pres. of the company, a subsidiary of the Hecker Products Corp., in announcing the change, "due to its accessibility to the four milling units of the company, and furthermore because it is the center of the grain trading activities in this country."

When the company's general offices open in Chicago, Apr. 1, they will include a centralized grain department with Mr. Engel in charge. Branch grain departments and branch flour sales offices will be maintained also at other points to handle grain buying, mill operations and accounting.

The company's four milling units are: Northwestern Consolidated Milling division, Minneapolis; Southwestern Milling division, Kansas City; Duluth-Superior Milling division, Minneapolis, and Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling division, New York.



William C. Engel, Chicago

The New Farm Control Law

The new law for control of crops is an addition to the "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act," approved by the President Feb. 29, 1936, which in turn was an addition to the "Soil Erosion Act," approved Apr. 27, 1935.

The following digest covers completely the existing law and the amendments approved by the President Feb. 16, 1938.

Sections 1 to 6 relate to soil erosion and prescribe the activities of the sec'y of agriculture in carrying out preventive measures.

Sec. 7 provides for the allocation of benefit payments.

Section 8 details the methods to be used by the sec'y in determining benefit payments. Sec. 101 of the bill just passed amends Sec. 8 by enlarging the reasons for payments.

Sections 9 to 14 contain administrative provisions of the old law.

Sec. 15 has added to it more detailed procedure for the apportionments of funds, and a provision that the preceding amendments shall "first be effective with regard to farming operations carried out in the calendar year 1938."

The section numbers following are those of the conference bill just enacted, H. R. 8505, and contain an immense amount of new matter.

To Develop New Uses for Crops

Sec. 202. (a) The Sec'y is hereby authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories, one in each major farm producing area, and, at such laboratories, to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof.

F. S. C. C. Extended

Sec. 204. The Act entitled "An Act to extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation," approved June 23, 1937 (Public, Numbered 165, Seventy-fifth Congress), is amended by striking out "continued, until June 30, 1939," and inserting in lieu thereof "continued, until June 30, 1942." The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation shall submit to Congress on the first day of each regular session an annual report setting forth a statement of the activities, receipts, and expenditures of the Corporation during the previous fiscal year.

Definition of Commercial Corn Area

Sec. 301. (4) (A) "Commercial corn-producing area" shall include all counties in which the average production of corn (excluding corn used as silage) during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year for which such area is determined, after adjustment for abnormal weather conditions, is four hundred and fifty bushels or more per farm and four bushels or more for each acre of farm land in the county.

(10) (A) "Normal supply" in the case of corn, cotton, rice, and wheat shall be a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of the commodity, plus 7 per centum in the case of corn, 40 per centum in the case of cotton, 10 per centum in the case of rice, and 15 per centum in the case of wheat, of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, as an allowance for a normal carry-over.

(14) (A) "Reserve supply level" in the case of corn, shall be a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of corn plus 10 per centum of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, to insure a supply adequate to meet domestic consumption and export needs in years of drought, flood, or other adverse conditions, as well as in years of plenty.

Loans on Agricultural Commodities

(b) The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available to cooperators loans upon wheat during any marketing year beginning in a calendar year in which the farm price of wheat on June 15 is below 52 per centum of the parity price on such date, or the July crop estimate for wheat is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, at rates not less than 52 per centum and not more than 75 per centum of the parity price of wheat at the beginning of the marketing year. In case marketing quotas for wheat are in effect in any marketing year, the Corporation is directed to make available, during such marketing year, to noncooperators, loans upon wheat at 60 per centum of the rate applicable to cooperators. A loan on wheat to a noncooperator shall be made only on so much of his wheat as would be subject to penalty if marketed.

(c) The Corporation is directed to make avail-

able to cooperators loans on cotton during any marketing year beginning in a calendar year in which the average price on August 1 of seven-eighths Middling spot cotton on the ten markets designated by the sec'y is below 52 per centum of the parity price of cotton on such date, or the August crop estimate for cotton is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, at rates not less than 52 per centum and not more than 75 per centum of the parity price of cotton as of the beginning of the marketing year. In case marketing quotas for cotton are in effect in any marketing year, the Corporation is directed to make available, during such marketing year, to noncooperators, loans upon cotton at 60 per centum of the rate applicable to cooperators. A loan on cotton to a noncooperator shall be made only on so much of his cotton as would be subject to penalty if marketed.

Corn Loans

(d) The Corporation is directed to make available loans upon corn during any marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which the November crop estimate for corn is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, or in any marketing year when on November 15 the farm price of corn is below 75 per centum of the parity price, at the following rates.

75 per centum of such parity price if such estimate does not exceed a normal year's consumption and exports and the farm price of corn is below 75 per centum of the parity price on November 15;

70 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by not more than 10 per centum;

65 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 10 per centum and not more than 15 per centum;

60 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 15 per centum and not more than 20 per centum;

55 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 20 per centum and not more than 25 per centum;

52 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 25 per centum.

Parity of Prices

Sec. 301. (a) General Definitions. — For the purposes of this title and the declaration of policy—

(1) "Parity," as applied to prices for any agricultural commodity, shall be that price for the commodity which will give to the commodity a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period; and, in the case of all commodities for which the base period is the period August 1909 to July 1914, which will also reflect current interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate, tax payments per acre on farm real estate, and freight rates, as contrasted with such interest payments, tax payments, and freight rates during the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the period August 1909 to July 1914, and in the case of tobacco, shall be the period August 1919 to July 1929.

(2) "Parity," as applied to income, shall be that per capita net income of individuals on farms from farming operations that bears to the per capita net income of individuals not on farms the same relation as prevailed during the period from August 1909 to July 1914.

Sec. 321 undertakes to make a statement of facts for the benefit of the Supreme Court that excessive supplies of corn acutely burden and congest interstate and foreign commerce in corn, also stating "Substantially all the corn produced in the commercial corn-producing area, with the exception of a comparatively small amount used for farm consumption, is either sold or transported in interstate commerce, or is fed to livestock transported in interstate commerce for feeding, or is fed to livestock marketed in interstate and foreign commerce."

Sec. 322 relates to determination of farm marketing quotas of corn. If the total supply of corn as of Oct. 1 exceeds the normal supply by 10% marketing quotas shall be in effect in the commercial corn producing area. The "marketing percentage" will be set by the sec'y at such a percentage of the acreage as will make available a normal supply, the percentage to be announced not later than Aug. 15; and 20 days later the sec'y shall conduct a secret referendum to determine whether farmers subject to such

quotas are in favor of or opposed to such quotas.

Penalties on Corn Growers

Sec. 325. (a) Any farmer who, while any farm marketing quota is in effect for his farm with respect to any crop of corn, markets corn produced on the farm in an amount which is in excess of the aggregate of the farm marketing quotas for the farm in effect at such time, shall be subject to a penalty of 15 cents per bushel of the excess so marketed. Liability for such penalty shall not accrue until the amount of corn stored under seal on such farm or in storage cribs rented by the farmer or under his control is less than the storage amount applicable to such crop plus the storage amounts, if any, applicable to other crops.

(b) If there is stored under seal on the farm or in such cribs an amount of corn equal at least to the storage amount applicable to such crop plus such storage amounts applicable to such other crops, the farmer shall be presumed not to be violating the provisions of subsection (a). When the amount of corn stored under seal on the farm or in such cribs is less than the storage amount applicable to such crop plus such storage amounts applicable to such other crops, the farmer shall be presumed to have marketed, while farm marketing quotas were in effect, corn in violation of the provisions of subsection (a) to the extent that the amount of corn so stored is less than the aggregate of such storage amounts. In any action brought to enforce the collection of penalties provided for in this section, the farmer, to the extent that the amount of corn so stored is less than the aggregate of such storage amounts shall have the burden of proving that he did not market corn in violation of the provisions of subsection (a).

Sec. 327. Not later than Sept. 1, the sec'y shall ascertain and proclaim the total supply, the normal supply, and the reserve supply level for such marketing year. Not later than Feb. 1, the sec'y shall ascertain and proclaim the commercial corn-producing area. The ascertainment and proclamation of the commercial corn-producing area for 1938 shall be made not later than ten days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Wheat Marketing Quotas

Sec. 332. Not later than July 15 of each marketing year for wheat, the sec'y shall ascertain and proclaim the total supply and the normal supply of wheat for such marketing year, and the national acreage allotment for the next crop of wheat.

Sec. 333. The national acreage allotment for any crop of wheat shall be that acreage which the sec'y determines will, on the basis of the national average yield for wheat, produce an amount thereof adequate, together with the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year for such crop, to make available a supply for such marketing year equal to a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 30 per centum thereof. The national acreage allotment for wheat for 1938 shall be sixty-two million five hundred thousand acres.

Wheat Marketing Quotas

Sec. 335. (a) Whenever it shall appear that the total supply of wheat as of the beginning of any marketing year will exceed a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 per centum, the sec'y shall, not later than the May 15 prior to the beginning of such marketing year, proclaim such fact and, during the marketing year beginning July 1 and continuing throughout such marketing year, a national marketing quota shall be in effect with respect to the marketing of wheat. The sec'y shall ascertain and specify in the proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of a total quantity of wheat and also in terms of a marketing percentage of the national acreage allotment for the current crop which he determines will, on the basis of the national average yield of wheat, produce the amount of the national marketing quota. Marketing quotas for any marketing year shall be in effect with respect to wheat harvested in the calendar year in which such marketing year begins notwithstanding that the wheat is marketed prior to the beginning of such marketing year. No marketing quota with respect to the marketing of wheat shall be in effect for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1938, unless prior to the date of the proclamation of the sec'y, provision has been made by law for the payment, in whole or in part, in 1938 of parity payments with respect to wheat.

(b) The amount of the national marketing quota for wheat shall be equal to a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 30 per centum thereof, less the sum of (1) the estimated carry-over of wheat as of the beginning of the marketing year with respect to which the quota is proclaimed and (2) the estimated amount of wheat which will be used on farms as seed or livestock feed during the marketing year.

Sec. 336 provides for a wheat referendum before June 10.

[Continued to page 150]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Checking Truckers' Loads in Iowa

Grain & Feed Journals: We are cooperating with the Highway Patrol in keeping truckloads of grain and feed within the license limits. Members are sending us names, license number, etc., of truckers operating overloaded in their territories. It is important to remember, however, that a dealer who overloads his own truck is going to be prosecuted just as vigorously as an itinerant trucker. The Iowa patrol will take either Iowa or Nebraska truckers into court for being overloaded. Missouri trucks are as yet untouchable.

Usually your Association writes at least one letter to a trucker warning him to stay under his limit. On second report of violation we take the case to the authorities. Usual penalty on conviction is about \$25, plus the cost of the additional license.—Ron Kennedy, Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

The Fate of Price Cutters

Grain & Feed Journals: The following appropriate parody was sent me by Bob Wendland who denies authorship:

The Tale of the Ten Little Chisellers

"TEN little chisellers, cutting all the time; one cut a little more, then there were nine.

"NINE little chisellers, feelin' kinda great; one forgot overhead, then there were eight.

"EIGHT LITTLE chisellers, looking up to heaven; one took a credit risk, now there's only seven.

"SEVEN little chisellers, thought they couldn't mix; one quit the association, now it leaves six.

"SIX little chisellers, all still alive; one cut the price again, now we have five.

"FIVE little chisellers, cryin' for more; one couldn't pay his bills, now we have four.

"FOUR little chisellers, all full of glee; one forgot the pattern, so we have three.

"THREE little chisellers, didn't know what to do; one met a lower price, now there's only two.

"TWO little chisellers, fightin' on the run; one cut the other's throat, now we have one.

"ONE little chiseller, left without a penny; couldn't cut no more; so now we haven't any!"

MORAL: Don't start chiselling.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Texas.

The Trucker Never Sends Flowers

Grain & Feed Journals: Said party asks the grain man what he is paying for grain. He then bids the farmer two cents more per bushel. Most farmers insist that grain be weighed at the elevator and in a conscience stricken way the farmer trails the trucker to scale and they settle in the nice, warm grain office while the grain man slinks back in some obscure corner. If the grain man charges more than a dime for weighing he is branded as a robber.

Mr. Farmer already owes a considerable shelling bill at the elevator, but of course his credit is good and the bill can wait. The next day comes a letter from a harvester or implement concern asking in confidential manner all about said farmer's character and credit rating, and would you trust him for six hundred dollars? Well, you still hope for more business and you give him a good write-up.

Then as the story goes, Mr. Farmer takes sick and soon dies. You call at once and sit up all night with the corpse, but of course work the next day. You are asked to act as pall-bearer, and then the last decent thing you can do is send flowers. You wonder where Mr. Trucker is today. Oh, death, where is thy sting?—Edgar W. Block, Indianola, Ill.

Not Enthused over Farm Control Law

Grain & Feed Journals: Talked to several farmers since the new Farm Bill was passed and none of them understand it and do not seem to be very much enthused over it. In this section of Indiana such a large percentage of the corn is fed to live stock farmers much prefer a large crop at a low price to a short crop at a high price.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

War in Orient Detrimental to Pacific Northwest

Grain & Feed Journals: The war in the Orient has been very detrimental to our export trade. Many mills in China have been destroyed. The insurance on grain in transit to the Orient is very high because of the increased dangers caused by the war. Since their boats are busy with scrap iron for munitions, etc., it is almost impossible to transport grain to the Orient in their boats.

The maritime strikes on the Coast have also been very detrimental to our export trade. It has been said that the decrease in the spread of the coast price and the Chicago price is caused by the probability of future trade with the Orient, which is caused by the current war.—Ted Brasch, sec'y, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Spokane, Wash.

The New Farm Control Law

[Continued from page 149]

Wheat Marketing Penalty

Sec. 339. Any farmer who, while farm marketing quotas are in effect, markets wheat in excess of the farm marketing quota for the farm on which such wheat was produced, shall be subject to a penalty of 15 cents per bushel of the excess so marketed.

Sec. 341 relates to allotments, quotas, and penalties on cotton production.

Secs. 351 to 356 relate to allotments, marketing quotas and penalties on rice production.

Sec. 365 provides that dissatisfied farmers may have a court review of their quotas of corn, wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco.

Payment and Collection of Penalties by Grain Buyers

Sec. 372. (a) The penalty with respect to the marketing, by sale, of wheat, cotton, or rice, if the sale is to any person within the United States, shall be collected by the buyer.

(b) All penalties provided for in Subtitle B shall be collected and paid in such manner, at such times, and under such conditions as the secretary may by regulations prescribe. Such penalties shall be remitted to the sec'y by the person liable for the penalty, except that if any other person is liable for the collection of the penalty, such other person shall remit the penalty. The amount of such penalties shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

Compulsory Reports and Records by Buyers

Sec. 373. (a) This subsection shall apply to warehousemen, processors, and common carriers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, or tobacco, and all ginners of cotton, all persons engaged in the business of purchasing corn, wheat, cotton, rice, or tobacco from producers, and all persons engaged in the business of redrying, prizing, or stemming tobacco for producers. Any such person shall, from time to time on request of the sec'y, report to the sec'y such information and keep such records as the sec'y finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out the provisions of this title. Such information shall be reported and such records shall be kept in accordance with forms which the sec'y shall prescribe.

Spying Authorized

For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept, or of obtaining information required to be furnished in any report, but not so furnished, the sec'y is

hereby authorized to examine such books, papers, records, accounts, correspondence, contracts, documents, and memoranda as he has reason to believe are relevant and are within the control of such person. Any such person failing to make any report or keep any record as required by this subsection or making any false report or record shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500.

Crop Insurance

Sections 501 to 518 provide for crop insurance, limited to wheat. A "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation" is created with \$100,000,000 capital stock subscribed by the government, the officers and employees to be appointed by the sec'y of agriculture.

Sec. 508. To carry out the purposes of this title the Corporation is authorized and empowered—

(a) Commencing with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1939, to insure, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this title as it may determine, producers of wheat against loss in yields of wheat due to unavoidable causes, including drought, flood, hail, wind, winterkill, lightning, tornado, insect infestation, plant disease, and such other unavoidable causes as may be determined by the Board: Provided, however, That for the first three years of operation under this title contracts of insurance shall not be made for periods longer than one year. Such insurance shall not cover losses due to the neglect or malfeasance of the producer or to the failure of the producer to reseed in areas and under circumstances where it is customary to reseed. Such insurance shall cover not less than 50 or more than 75 per centum, to be determined by the Board, of the recorded or appraised average yield of wheat on the insured farm for a representative base period subject to such adjustments as the Board may prescribe to the end that the average yields fixed for farms in the same area, which are subject to the same conditions, may be fair and just. The Board may condition the issuance of such insurance in any county or area upon a minimum amount of participation in a program of crop insurance formulated pursuant to this title.

Ever-Normal Granary

(b) To fix adequate premiums for such insurance, payable either in wheat or cash equivalent as of the due date thereof, on the basis of the recorded or appraised average crop loss of wheat on the insured farm for a representative base period subject to such adjustments as the Board may prescribe to the end that the premiums fixed for farms in the same area, which are subject to the same conditions, may be fair and just. Such premiums shall be collected at such time or times, in such manner, and upon such security as the Board may determine.

(c) To adjust and pay claims for losses either in wheat or in cash equivalent under rules prescribed by the Board. In the event that any claim for indemnity under the provisions of this title is denied by the Corporation an action on such claim may be brought against the Corporation in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which the insured farm is located, and exclusive jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon such courts to determine such controversies without regard to the amount in controversy: Provided, That no suit on such claim shall be allowed under this section unless the same shall have been brought within one year after the date when notice of denial of the claim is mailed to the claimant.

Government to Buy and Sell Wheat

(d) From time to time, in such manner and thru such agencies as the Board may determine, to purchase, handle, store, insure, provide storage facilities for, and sell wheat, and pay any expenses incidental thereto, it being the intent of this provision, however, that, insofar as practicable, the Corporation shall purchase wheat only at the rate and to a total amount equal to the payment of premiums in cash by farmers or to replace promptly wheat sold to prevent deterioration; and shall sell wheat only to the extent necessary to cover payments of indemnities and to prevent deterioration: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent prompt offset purchases and sales of wheat for convenience in handling. The restriction on the purchase and sale of wheat provided in this section shall be made a part of any crop insurance agreement made under this title. Notwithstanding any provision of this title, there shall be no limitation upon the legal or equitable remedies available to the insured to enforce against the Corporation the foregoing restriction with respect to purchases and sales of wheat.

Newest "chapter" of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents is at Enid, Okla., where C. E. Grossman has been elected pres., E. W. Young, vice-pres., and R. E. Garber, sec'y-treas.

Minnesotans Break All Attendance Records

A well rounded program, with able speakers on subjects vital to the well being of the grain trade, was the magnet which drew a record breaking attendance to the 31st annual meeting of the Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, held in the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 15, 16, 17.

SECY A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, very proudly announced at the close of the final session that the registration had reached an all time high—1,242, the first time in the history of the ass'n it had reached or exceeded the one thousand mark. This in itself proves conclusively members of the grain trade are fast realizing "in numbers there is strength."

PRES. OSCAR A. OLSON, Truman, lost no time in getting the meeting under way. He called the meeting to order, and read his able address from which the following is taken:

Pres. Olson's Address

Our Ass'n has had by far the best year in its history, with a splendid growth in membership.

We are going to need considerably more than the average spring rainfall to grow normal crops.

The grasshopper menace is so serious that we should do all we can to prevail on Congress to make the necessary appropriations for control of the expected serious outbreak.

Since at no time in recent years has there been a surplus of hard spring wheat it is hoped our government in its agricultural program will not curtail the acreage.

Grain men must take into consideration the rapid introduction of power machinery into farm operation. It makes marketing more rapid. We have seen grain from the combine and corn from the picker taken to the local elevator in less than three days where formerly weeks were required to get it to the country station.

For the protection of our American farmer I believe our trade agreements should be carefully scrutinized as to their effect in encouraging large importations of agricultural products. During 1937 we imported 32,000,000 lbs. of hams from Poland alone.

A 15 per cent increase in freight rates on grain will be detrimental to both elevators and railroads, because the price of grain is too low to warrant additional charges. It will mean greater consumption of grain at point of production and less revenue to the railroads.

We should do all in our power to help the railroads combat vicious legislation such as the train limit bills. Repeal of the long and short haul clause as provided in the Pettingill bill will aid the railroads to make more economical use of their equipment.

Taxation of leased right of way of railroads as proposed by the Minnesota Tax Commission is very unjust, in that our elevators are now paying a bushelage tax and personal property taxes, and indirectly contribute much to the gross earnings tax paid by the railroads on grain transported.

We are opposed to the Black-Connery bill because it is impractical to fix arbitrary hours and wages in grain elevators or on the farm where the work is highly seasonal and governed by the weather rather than the clock as in a factory.

Operating margins of our elevators will have to be increased to cover added taxes, higher labor costs, higher prices of equipment and other charges. Too many companies are trying to operate on too close a margin.

The cost of workmen's compensation insurance has been mounting very rapidly in recent years. This can be controlled to some extent by checking up on the safety of the premises and spending a little money for protective devices.

I have much sympathy for the elevator managers, who have to be men of exceptional ability, and who have had a large amount of additional work put on them in recent years. I commend them and other grain men for introducing in their localities Thatcher wheat, Wisconsin 33 barley, Gopher oats, Bison and Red Wing flax, Rosen rye and hybrid corn.

Bills should be prepared to be put thru the next legislature to avoid making our elevators collection agencies for liens and mortgages.

We should do all we can to preserve our well established grain marketing system with its needed futures market.

SECY NELSON, in reviewing the accomplishments of the ass'n during the past twelve months, and its aims for the ensuing year, said:

From Sec'y Nelson's Report

Real Estate Tax on Railroad Leased Property.—At the informal hearing held Dec. 1 it was agreed that various test cases should be instituted for the purpose of determining to what extent property located along the right of way is taxable as real estate, and to this end it was also agreed that a strip of right of way located at Battle Lake, Ottertail County, Minn., should be chosen as the basis of one of the test cases.

On this strip of land there is located a bulk oil station, a flour mill, an elevator company and a coal yard. Attorney Lloyd Peterson represented the Ass'n at this and former hearings.

Exemption for Co-operatives.—Sixty-two co-operative elevator companies have made application and been granted exemption from filing federal income tax returns. Sixty co-operative elevator companies have obtained exemption from filing state income tax returns. In addition 10 co-operative companies have obtained state exemption but not federal and 8 have federal exemption but have not yet filed application for state exemption. Such companies as have federal exemption can secure state exemption by properly preparing an application and filing with the Tax Commission.

When we commenced this campaign of exemption for our co-operatives elevators three years ago, we advised our members that it was our opinion that 90% of the farmers elevators operating on a co-operative basis would be eligible for exemption from filing returns. All co-operative companies that secured exemption, should file claims for refunds for the period involved. Our auditors have filed numerous claims for such refund which are usually paid promptly.

Freight Claims.—Our traffic man found \$2,433.30 in the month of July last year. The money returned to the elevators during the year will aggregate in the neighborhood of about \$10,000. Some claims outlaw in nine months or less and for this reason it would be desirable to have them audited as they accumulate, at least three times a year.

Weighing Charges.—Should weighing a transient load of grain, a truck load of live stock, or what not, that drives over your scale be done as an accommodation or should there be a fee charged? If a fee is charged, what should it be? Can this fee be made uniform by all elevators?

Conferences at Annual Meetings.—During the year that has just passed, we have made a special effort to meet with all boards of directors that have written us for a conference, but we are sorry to advise that we have not been able to fill all requests. It would not be economy to meet with one board in Kittson County one day, and on the following day have a conference with a board in Rock County.

We have had 72 meetings with Boards of Directors and attended 16 annual meetings in addition to calling on 66 elevators in line with our work during the last year. This data does not include the many calls and conferences attended by our president and board members who have always stood ready to assist and aid in the progress of the work. We know that often times our president has neglected his own farm work to counsel and assist where assistance was wanted.

Insurance.—During the last two years a strenuous campaign has been carried on by competing companies in an attempt to break up our insurance combination. We are happy to announce that our managers, who in the main handle the placing of this type of coverage have stood solid like the rock of Gibraltar.

In a recent case the Industrial Commission ruled that an officer of a corporation is not considered an employee of a corporation and, is not entitled to compensation in case of injury even tho his salary as an officer has been included in the payroll. Many elevator companies include the officers' salaries in their payroll, erroneously thinking that by so doing they are covered under the act.

In another case the court has held that the master and servant rule applies and specifically states that where an injured party stands in the shoes of an employer, or is an employer, he is not covered by the compensation law.

Presidents and secretaries, of co-operative elevators, as well as board of directors cannot be fired. They are not employees. The relationship of master and servant does not exist. However there may be exceptions to this rule.

Charters and By-Laws.—Particular attention should be paid to co-operative companies organized under old laws prior to 1919, as most of these laws were repealed by the 1919 and 1923 Co-operative Acts. Such companies cannot renew their corporate existence by filing with the County Register of Deeds, due to the fact that these laws are repealed.

Income Taxes.—Representatives of the Revenue Department when checking up on income tax reports are contacting smaller corporations including farmers elevators.

When such agents call give them all the co-operation possible. On the conclusion of his examination he will no doubt present for your signature his findings.

In most cases such a signature is acknowledgment that the findings of the agent are correct, and by attaching your signature to the waiver you consent to pay the additional deficiency tax assessed. The careful manager will not sign this report, especially if he did not make up the return. He should however promptly forward this report to his accountant for examination. The chances are that your accountant will be able to make correction on this field report that may cancel a large portion of the additional tax.

The official welcome to the city, which has long been host to this annual meeting, was extended by H. J. Miller of the Civic and Commerce Ass'n. Pres. Olson responded.

LLOYD PETERSON, Minneapolis, in discussing Real Estate Taxes on Leased Property, said: Property not used for railroad purposes must pay a real estate tax. If a grain elevator could be declared a public elevator it would be exempt from these taxes, and in my opinion any grain elevator licensed by the state R. R. & Whse. Commission could be termed a public elevator.

LEON ROBBINS, Chicago, in stating the railroads' position as regards agriculture said in part: How much do railroads mean to agriculture? What do they mean in furnishing you a market? Do you need the railroads that you may be able to give value to the food products raised and assembled in the great producing areas of the U. S.? The distance food travels by rail from producer to consumer will point out answers to those questions and will give you added knowledge why agriculture and the farmer are dependent upon the railroads. Without the railroads vast areas in the U. S. would still be undeveloped, and very sparsely settled. We agree that our problems, our success, our failures are reflected in the incomes of each other. Anything done which limits the efficiency or unnecessarily adds to the cost of operation of either is soon adversely felt by the other. We have no set agricultural program, that is, no program that is ours and ours alone. Our programs are all the result of ideas and suggestions made and approved by local farmers, business men, and agricultural groups.

H. L. PARTEN, state entomologist, St. Paul, in his plea for a united effort against grasshoppers said more than a million and a half acres of Minnesota farm land will be threatened by grasshoppers this summer unless weather or intensive efforts by agricultural communities combat the insects. Last year damage done by 'hoppers to second crop alfalfa, small grains and corn amounted to nearly three million dollars. We expect the heaviest infestation in the south-eastern part of the state. The Red River Valley had its scourge, and now it is reduced to a normal 'hopper crop in this section. They know what and where to do it. In the south-eastern district there is no control. There has been a great deal of comment on the destruction of poultry and game birds by the spreading of poisonous 'hopper bait. Any damage done is due solely to carelessness.

Officers and Managers Get-together

THEO. FREDERICKSON, Murdock, presided at this evening session which has become one of the outstanding features of this conven-

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Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in this (Vanderburgh) County is looking very good. The winter has been mild and the wheat has grown rapidly.—W.B.C.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 19.—We have a dandy snow out here and as it is general all over the state and some of the surrounding states we feel much better, as we were sorely in need of moisture.—B. A. P. Olsen, with Hall Distributor Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A four day rain and a state-wide freeze has rescued the Oklahoma wheat belt from a drouth situation which was growing serious and assured the territory of enough moisture for three to six weeks, according to crop statistician Kenneth D. Blood.—L. H.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 21.—We have had an abundance of rain fall, in fact it is impossible to get on the country roads at all. This has slowed up corn receipts for the first time since last October. Over the week end we had a light snow and a little freezing, the snow covering being a blessing to the growing wheat.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Ex. V-Pres.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 7.—Fall seeding in the Pacific Northwest will equal our all time record. The prospects are very favorable. Moisture is adequate and so far frosts have caused no noticeable damages. The hold-over of last summer's grain will average about 60 per cent for the entire Pacific Northwest.—Ted Brasch, sec'y, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.—According to trade reports a somewhat larger crop is in prospect in California than the 660,000 bus. harvested in 1937, reflecting a combination of a larger seeded acreage and almost ideal growing conditions to date. Unofficial reports claim a decrease in the Imperial Valley production, but this is more than offset by a prospective increase in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Geary, Okla.—A slow drizzling rain which started the morning of Feb. 14 and is continuing Feb. 15 is soaking into the ground giving inspired hope for another good crop year. Wheat was in good condition before the rain and now will naturally improve. Oat sowing will start just as soon as weather clears. Some few farmers have their oats already in the ground. Wheat acreage is perhaps 10 per cent greater than last year. Very little wheat is still in farmers' hands. An extremely mild winter has been very easy on farmers' feed supplies, the majority having got by on wheat pasture alone.—Zobisch Grain Co.

Dodge City, Kan., Feb. 15.—Reports indicate light rains and mist over most of the state. The top soil over most of Kansas was quite dry and some soil blowing has recently occurred in some of the eastern counties and has done extensive damage in the western plains sections. Wheat in the central and southeastern sections appears to be in excellent condition but heavy abandonment is indicated in the drier sections, and unless those territories are favored with heavy precipitation the acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest will probably not exceed the area harvested last year.—Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, J. F. Moyer, Secy.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Feb. 18.—The Soft Wheat area, comprising states east of the Mississippi River, seems to be in splendid condition, with sufficient moisture last fall to make a substantial root growth. Conditions in the Northwest Pacific Coast area could hardly be better and prospects are bright for a good winter wheat crop; last year the crop was badly damaged and the land resown to spring wheat. In the Southwest Winter Wheat area dry conditions prevailed over the western parts of Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, and a heavy abandonment is expected; not from winter-killing, however, but from the continued drought and dry soil; dust storms are also doing considerable damage. Eastern sections of this area are reported in fair shape, and prospects generally are brighter since the recent rains.—T. R. Shaw, Cargill Inc.

U. S. Agricultural Exports Increase

Exports of principal agricultural products from the United States during the period July-December, 1937, compared with exports during the same period in 1936, shown in parentheses, were:

Barley 10,133,000 bus. (3,813,000); buckwheat 359,000 bus. (less than 500); corn 5,929,000 bus. (342,000); malt 91,000 bus. (21,000); oats 7,204,000 bus. (447,000); rice 161,657,000 lbs. (13,219,000); rye 4,015,000 bus. (1,000); wheat, including flour, 42,592,000 bus. (10,921,000).

The comparative figures on imports for the same period are: Barley 1,164,000 bus. (7,931,000); barley malt 116,842,000 lbs. (179,672,000); corn, 34,172,000 bus. (25,809,000); oats 6,000 bus. (104,000); rice 74,370,000 lbs. (68,869,000); rye, less than 500 bus. (3,735,000); wheat including flour, 3,237,000 bus. (33,326,000).

From Abroad

Australia's final estimate placed its 1937-38 wheat crop at 170,031,000 bus., compared with 150,468,000 harvested a year earlier.—International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

India's first official estimate for the 1938 wheat crop placed acreage at 31,810,000 acres, compared with the final figure of 33,222,000 acres for the 1937 crop.—Director of Statistics, Calcutta.

Argentina's first official estimate of the 1937-38 area planted to corn is reported at 14,702,000 acres, compared with 15,973,000 acres a year earlier. A considerable part of the acreage is reported a failure.—Agricultural Attache P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires.

British imports of Russian wheat reached 15,200,000 bus. from August thru December, 1937, against none in the corresponding period in 1936, reports Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at London.

Australia—A change in the plan for construction of grain elevators in the State of Victoria, Australia, approved by the governor in council, is understood to provide for 140 elevators with a total capacity for 14,245,000 bus. The plan approved in May, 1936, called for 138 elevators with aggregate storage capacity for 14,345,000 bus.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian mills ground 4,552,164 bus. of wheat during December, compared with 4,921,327 bus. in December, 1936. Grindings of other grains, in bus., for December, compared with figures for December, 1936, in brackets, were: Oats, 1,191,595 (1,131,106); corn, 225,138 (280,583); barley, 124,-

409 (100,179); buckwheat, 16,895 (19,387); mixed grain, 1,747,553 (1,673,473).—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

More Wheat in United States

Estimates of supplies available in the United States were confused last week by the issuance of a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics placing amounts available for export and carryover on Jan. 1, 1938, at 175 to 180 million bushels, on the basis of domestic consumption during the last six months of the year of 350 million bushels. This has now been corrected. The Bureau says "Supplies of United States wheat remaining for export January thru June or for carryover at the close of the season are estimated at around 260 million bushels, allowing 275 million bushels for domestic utilization instead of 350 millions as was incorrectly reported last week.

If this latest figure of domestic consumption is accurate exports of 70 million bushels between Jan. 1 and July 1 would reduce the carryover to 190 million bushels.—James Richardson & Sons.

Grain Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley during January, compared with January, 1937, additional to those reported in last number, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
WHEAT				
Cincinnati	81,600	49,600	348,800	150,400
Galveston	5,275,500	.....	4,278,974	.....
New Orleans	168,000	2,800	365,182	28,011
New York	748,000	249,900	1,511,000	1,554,000
St. Louis	841,500	881,000	1,609,500	996,000
San Francisco	163,000	32,000	.....	.....
CORN				
Boston	1,200	754,832	.....	.....
Cincinnati	171,000	147,000	114,000	226,500
Galveston	1,077,000	.....	633,985	.....
New Orleans	6,380,490	750,458	5,405,199	243,385
New York	736,500	972,400	1,453,000	.....
St. Louis	10,537,500	2,781,000	8,370,921	924,000
San Francisco	18,571	1,500	.....	.....
OATS				
Boston	11,200	18,000	.....	.....
Cincinnati	90,000	72,000	40,000	18,000
New Orleans	32,617	13,964	92,788	6,647
New York	24,200	46,200	.....	.....
St. Louis	556,000	765,500	388,000	352,000
San Francisco	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
RYE				
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	29,400	4,200	.....	1,400
Galveston	142,500	.....	91,428	.....
New Orleans	7,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
New York	287,300	1,700	138,000	.....
St. Louis	28,100	30,000	37,500	19,500
BARLEY				
Cincinnati	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
New York	632,400	.....	612,000	.....
St. Louis	62,400	224,000	11,200	45,800
San Francisco	756,791	28,000	.....	.....

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
	High	Low	9	10	11	14	15	16	17	18	19	21
Chicago	132 1/4	85 1/4	95 3/4	95	94 5/8	92 1/2	91 7/8	92 7/8	94	92 1/2	92 7/8	92 5/8
Winnipeg	130 3/4	102 1/4	129 1/4	128 5/8	128	127 7/8	125 3/4	126 3/4	127 3/4	126 7/8	127 3/4	127 1/4
Liverpool*	.....	108 1/8	114 1/4	114 1/4	113 1/4	112 3/4	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	109 3/4	109
Kansas City	118 1/4	81 1/4	95	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	90 3/4	91 3/4	92 1/4	91 1/8	91 3/4	91 1/4
Minneapolis	124 1/4	90 3/4	106 7/8	105 7/8	105 1/4	105 1/4	101 7/8	102 7/8	104	103	103 1/4	103 1/4
Duluth, durum	93 3/4	78 1/4	90 3/4	89 3/4	89 3/4	88 7/8	86 1/4	88 7/8	88 7/8	88 3/4	89	88 3/4
Milwaukee	119	85 1/4	95 3/4	95	94 5/8	94 5/8	91 7/8	92 7/8	94	92 1/2	92 7/8	92 5/8
Corn												
Chicago	81	55 3/4	59 7/8	59 7/8	59 7/8	59 3/4	59	59 1/2	60 3/8	59 7/8	59 7/8	59 5/8
Kansas City	70	52 3/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 1/2	55 1/2	56	57 1/4	56 5/8	56 3/4	56 3/8
Milwaukee	70 3/4	55 1/2	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 7/8	60	59 3/4
Oats												
Chicago	42 1/4	28 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31	30 5/8	30 1/2	31 1/4	31	30 7/8	31 1/4
Winnipeg	51	41 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	48 7/8	48 7/8	48 7/8	49	48 7/8	49
Minneapolis	30 3/4	26 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 3/4	28 1/4	28	27 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4
Milwaukee	33 1/4	28 5/8	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31	30 3/4	30 3/8	31 1/4	31	30 7/8	31 1/4
Rye												
Chicago	84	63 3/4	77 1/4	76 1/2	75 3/4	75 3/4	73 3/4	74 3/4	75 3/4	74 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/4
Minneapolis	75 1/2	59 1/4	72 1/4	71 3/4	71 1/4	70 3/4	68 3/4	69 3/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 3/4	70 1/4
Winnipeg	95 5/8	69 1/4	85 1/2	85	84 1/4	84 1/4	82 3/4	83 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 7/8
Duluth	75 1/2	67 1/2	75	74 1/4	74	73 1/2	72	72 1/2	73 3/4	73	73	73
Barley												
Minneapolis	55 5/8	43 3/4	53	53	53	52 5/8	51 1/2	51 7/8	52 7/8	52 1/2	52 5/8	52 1/2
Winnipeg	65 7/8	53 1/4	65 1/4	65	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	65	64 7/8	64 7/8	64 7/8
Soybeans												
Chicago	106 1/4	93	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	104 3/4	103	103	105 5/8	105 5/8	105 1/4	105 1/4

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

San Francisco, Cal.—Shipments of California barley eastward during January amounted to 3,724 tons, the largest for any month since last April, but brought the season's total to only a little over 12,000 tons, compared with 111,000 tons during the corresponding months last season.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 14.—Corn is the only farm commodity moving at the present time. We are still running our drier to its capacity. We have had two tremendous heavy rains. Creeks are all out of their banks and some damage to the wheat fields thru washing and water standing in the low places.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, ex-vice-pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending February 11, 1938, amounted to 628,280 bus., an increase of 55,691 bus. from the previous week when 572,589 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 470,904 bus. For the twenty-eight weeks ending Feb. 11, 1938, and Feb. 12, 1937, 105,062,497 and 142,114,321 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending February 11, 1938, decreased 1,526,035 bus., compared with the previous week and decreased 44,227,270 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 50,682,546 bus., compared with 52,210,581 bus. for the previous week and 94,909,816 bus. for the week ending February 12, 1937. The stocks of 50,682,546 bus. include 14,900,056 bus. of durum wheat.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—Charter of boats for loading corn opening of navigation has been made and an occasional new trade worked. Business in this respect is expected to pick up in the near future as there is a large amount of corn now carried in local elevators and more to be moved in here by the time navigation opens. Present stocks amount to 6,149,000 bus. and will probably be several million bushels larger by the time lake shipping gets under way, about the middle of April, or thereabouts.—F.G.C.

Portland, Ore.—Columbia river wheat shipments totaling 1,600,000 bus. during January brought the district's shipments for the first seven months of the 1937-38 cereal year to more than 8,000,000 bus., compared with 4,432,000 bus. during the corresponding period of 1936-7. Meanwhile Puget Sound dispatched 2,005,000 bushels by water only 332,000 bushels last month. One half of the sound's shipments went to Europe; one-third to California and most of the remaining one-sixth to South America.—F.K.H.

No Overproduction of Durum

The chief problem with durum wheat this year is one of distribution. With a crop and carry-over from last year of approximately 28,400,000 bus., as estimated by the Dominion Government, only about 6,000,000 bus. have disappeared thru commercial channels. This situation has led to very disappointing prices to the farmers, to add to the already discouraging fact that, owing to root rot and black point, the bulk of the durum crop suffered a reduction in grade to two durum.

There is no evidence to support the view that there is an over-production of durum wheat in the world as a whole, so that the situation is not so acute that it cannot be treated as a temporary one that may right itself even as similar situations have been corrected in the past. In the absence of a large accumulation of world stocks of durum wheat, it may not be wise to condemn durums on their relation in price this year to Spring wheat. It must be remembered that the whole Canadian price structure is out of line with world prices, and

that it is not so much the fact that durum wheat is at a wide discount, as that Spring wheat, future contracts included, are temporarily much higher than other competitive commodity prices.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Winnipeg.

Lake Movement of Grain Exports

BY GEORGE E. TOLES

Buffalo, Feb. 17.—There appears to be only a slight chance that early grain shipments to Buffalo will be unusually heavy. Unless the situation changes soon, Montreal will receive the bulk of early shipments destined for export.

The rate situation is primarily responsible for Montreal supplanting Buffalo as the receiving port for early season export shipments. Present charters from Duluth to Montreal have been made on the basis of four cents. The rate from Duluth to Buffalo is three cents, which leaves only a small margin on which grain can be moved to the seaboard either via rail or the Barge Canal.

Elevators at the Canadian head of the Lakes have only 9,000,000 bushels in store with practically no crop to build up this figure.

Buffalo stocks in store at present total 9,855,652 bus., exclusive of mill stocks. This total is likely to shrink before the opening of the navigation season because the winter fleet has less than 3,000,000 bus. to unload.

The railroad movement continues brisk. Since the opening of the navigation season last year the railroads have shipped 17,922,397 bus. from Buffalo.

Washington News

Washington, D. C.—Revision of the wage-hour bill is in prospect, according to a statement by the House labor com'te's chairman, Mary T. Norton, early this month. Administrative features, whether the bill should be under a single administrator, or a five-man board, have been under fire.

Washington, D. C.—Repeal of the Miller-Tydings anti-price discrimination act is sought in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Emanuel Celler, New York, in the Senate by Senator William H. King, Utah. They contend the Act was forced thru Congress as a rider on the District of Columbia tax bill.

Washington, D. C.—A proposal to levy a 20% tax on undistributed earnings of "closely-held" corporations is expected to meet with approval in the House ways and means com'te. It would apply to corporations in which one person or family owns 50% of the stock, or two persons 53% and so on, graduated up to 10 persons owning 75% of the stock.—*The Hook-Up*.

Washington, D. C.—A Senate banking subcom'te scheduled hearings opening Feb. 23 on Senator Robert J. Bulkley's (Ohio) plan for construction of an \$8,000,000 transcontinental toll highway system. The Senator's measure proposes establishment of a United States Highway Corp., with authority to issue \$2,000,000,000 in bonds to start construction of 10 transcontinental super-highways.

Washington, D. C.—The House ways and means com'te on Feb. 21 voted to lower the present tax on grain futures from the present 3 cents per \$100 to 1 cent; but also voted to eliminate the present exemption of scratch trades, in which trades are canceled because bought and sold at the same price. The 3-cent tax operates against the fluidity of the market and is reflected back to the farmer. It is one of those taxes that reduce the price the farmer receives and increase the price the consumer pays.

Washington, D. C.—Individual loans of as much as \$400 at 4% interest will be made to farmers in 1938 who are unable to secure

credit from other sources, by the Farm Credit Administration, under a joint resolution approved by both houses of Congress Feb. 4. These emergency crop and feed loans are expected to be ready for spring planting and livestock feeding in emergency districts. They will follow the pattern of loans of the same kind in former years.

Farm Price Pegging Bill Passed by House

A \$600,000,000 revolving fund for pegging farm prices rested in a bill passed by the House Feb. 15 by a vote of 215 to 89.

Debate showed the United States Treasury is required by the bill to maintain permanent capital of \$100,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corp., and the latter is authorized to carry outstanding obligations up to \$500,000,000.

The debate also showed that the anticipated first-year cost of the Farm Bill that now awaits President Roosevelt's signature is \$750,000,000. Forced to admission, Chairman Marvin Jones, Texas, of the House agricultural com'te, thought the combined permanent capital of \$100,000,000 and authorized obligations of \$500,000,000 would be sufficient for "this session of Congress."

Washington, D. C.—Revival of AAA processing taxes on wheat flour and cotton goods loomed as a possibility before Congressmen searching for means to finance \$200,000,000 of extra benefits to wheat and cotton growers under the involved new farm control bill. The President has recommended only \$440,000,000 for payment of soil conservation benefits and \$130,000,000 for additional subsidies, which apparently does not add up to enough money to finance the new plan for controlling farmers. Those boosting for revival of processing taxes, who appear to have the approval of the White House, are said to plan to ride them thru Congress as an amendment to the new revenue bill. Idaho's senator, James P. Pope, is reported at work on a bill to process tax wheat 15c per bushel, cotton 2c per pound.

Seeking Relief from Duty on White Corn Exports

President Kenneth S. Templeton of the Chicago Board of Trade has filed a brief with the Committees for Reciprocity, Washington, D. C., in behalf of the American farmer, and if pressed successfully by the Committees, new outlets will be added for white corn grown in U. S. A.

Mr. Templeton's communication aims at reciprocal tariff relations with the United Kingdom and Canada which would permit importation of United States-grown white corn into those countries on a basis enjoyed by other corn-exporting nations.

"White corn is grown principally in two sections of the world, namely, the United States and South Africa. White corn is subject to a 10 per cent ad valorem duty when imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, although it is exempt from duty when it is imported from the British Empire's possessions in Africa. Yellow and mixed corn are exempt from duty.

"At the present time the territory collectively known as Great Britain does not produce enough white corn to satisfy the demands of its manufacturers who produce food from white corn for human consumption. At the present time, there is an embargo on white corn shipped into Great Britain from the union of South Africa.

Calling attention to the fact that the present duty imposed upon American corn shipped into Canada "has deprived the American farmer of an important outlet for his products," the brief makes similar recommendations on importations north of the international boundary.

Public hearings upon the matter are scheduled to be held March 14 in Washington.

Market Restrictions Opposed by Illinois Farmers Elevators

Restrictions on trading in futures late in a delivery month, as proposed by the Commodity Exchange Commission, was classified as "discrimination against grain producers in favor of speculators," in a vigorous resolution adopted at the closing session of the two-day 35th annual convention of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in Peoria, Feb. 8 and 9.

Another resolution proposed that the ass'n appoint a com'te thru which farmers could speak their minds on market matters and have their complaints brought to the attention of grain exchange authorities or officers of the Commodity Exchange Commission.

The ass'n's attitude on the farm problem, which has continuously urged research to find new uses and broader markets for agricultural products, was again expressed in a resolution favoring further experiments with the production of alcohol from farm crops, and use of this alcohol as an admixture in motor fuels.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

Delegates crowded the ballroom of Peoria's Pere Marquette hotel Tuesday afternoon for the opening session. Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, presided, and introduced Rev. E. A. Gilmore, Tremont, who pronounced the invocation.

PEORIA'S MAYOR David H. McClugage warmly welcomed the delegates. Homer B. Grommon, Plainfield, voiced the appreciation of the delegates, then launched into a philosophical address that recognized the interdependencies of human economic relationships.

"Production, not price, brings prosperity," declared this highly respected leader and president-emeritus of the ass'n. "Prosperity brings high wages and good farm prices. Unduly high costs and unduly high wages cause maladjustments in the economic relationships of industry, agriculture, and labor that, in turn, cause depressions."

Mr. Grommon looked to wider uses and broader markets for farm products as a means to a return of agricultural prosperity. Research laboratories, developing new uses for farm products in industry, such as production of alcohol and plastics, he believed, are making great strides that will eventually give the farmers bigger markets for increased production.

SECY LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, read an extensive report on the activities of the ass'n during the last 12 months, calling attention to legislation, trick trucks, freight rates, and the ass'n's contacts with grain exchanges. Briefly, his report said:

Sec'y Farlow's Report

During 1937 few new laws were enacted, but we were called upon frequently to interpret recently enacted laws and find the most favorable application to the business.

Illinois Legislation: The bill that received most attention was the bill to regulate the itinerant truck peddler. Our ass'n, with other interested organizations, made every effort to secure its passage. However, when the roll was called in the House, we lacked six votes of the required majority. At the same session a general truck regulation bill was enacted, but it had some objectionable features and was vetoed by the Governor.

We deemed it advisable to oppose three taxing bills. One, known as the Chain Store Bill, sought to tax all retail establishments. It would have taxed all elevators doing a retail business from \$50 to \$500, the amount of the tax being based upon the number of retail stores operated. Another bill would have increased the amount of franchise tax to be paid by all corporations and another would have imposed a franchise tax upon the earned surplus of corporations, as well as upon the capital stock. We registered our opposition to all of the taxing bills and we are pleased to report that none received favorable action.

Stamp Tax on Stock: According to the Revenue Act of 1936 there should have been a reduction in the amount of stamp tax on stock certificates effective July 1, 1937. However, before the reduction became effective the law was again revised, postponing the effective date of the reduction to July 1, 1939. The tax required on stock certificates is now 10c per hundred dollars of value for original issues and 4c for transfers.

Eight Employees: The Federal Revenue Department still holds that in determining whether a corporation has eight employees, making it taxable under title nine of the Social Security Act, all officers of the corporation must be considered employees. If a company has four regular employees and a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, it is considered to have eight employees and is subject to tax for unemployment insurance. The tax rate will be 3% on all wages paid for the year 1938. We do not believe that this interpretation is in accordance with the text of the law, but the Revenue Department is judge and jury until such time as the matter is passed upon by the courts.

Income Tax Exemption: Only a few farmers' elevators in Illinois have secured exemption from income tax. The law provides for exemption for cooperatives meeting certain requirements.

Repeal of Undistributed Profits Tax: We feel that the tax on undistributed profits imposes a great hardship on all business and especially upon small corporations that are in debt and need their profits to build up their working capital. Illinois law does not permit a corporation to pay a dividend if the books show a deficit. We should call upon our representatives in Congress to repeal the tax.

Trick Trucks: Early in the year there was an unusual demand for corn to supply a feeding demand in Missouri. The most practical mode of transportation seemed to be by truck. Prices offered by truckers were so attractive that many grain dealers were selling them most of their grain. Suddenly it developed that many of the truckers had rigged their trucks to defraud elevators on weights. The State Highway Department was notified and after a few prosecutions the Missouri trucks became less noticeable, especially in the south central part of the state.

DO NOT sell grain to a trucker if the truck

has to be weighed in two sections and do NOT weigh grain for a trucker after dark.

Minimum Car Rule: About the first of September Western Trunk Lines and the Illinois Rate Com'te were considering an amendment to the minimum car rules to eliminate the sixty capacity minimum. We immediately wrote the members of these com'tes, pointing out the injustice of the proposed amendment. While the sixty thousand pound minimum is not often used, we know it is important to be protected on a light load occasionally in cases of emergency. We are pleased to report that the amendment was defeated and the sixty cap minimum stands.

Inspection Fees: At the Nov. 29 final hearing on the petition of the Illinois Department of Agriculture to the Illinois Commerce Commission for an increase in grain inspection fees at Chicago and East St. Louis from \$1 per car to \$1.50 per car we were able to show that there had been no material increase in the bushels per car during the last twenty years, and that the inspection has speeded up so this service requires less time than it did a few years ago. We were able to show that the Chicago division of the State Inspection Department could reduce expenses about \$30,000 a year without curtailing the service.

The Commission, on Jan. 19, ordered rates on carload inspections to be increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per car effective Febr. 1. While we did not gain a complete victory we were successful in effecting a permanent saving of 25c per car.

Short Haul Freight Rate: In 1937 all railroads entering Chicago from Illinois published emergency tariffs which enabled the elevators within a radius of 80 miles from Chicago to meet the competition of trucks and barges. These tariffs were issued from year to year, with December 31 as expiration date. Some of the eastern roads opposed extending the special rates beyond expiration date. Your Sec'y pointed out that, by reason of more favorable rail rates, trucks unloaded in Chicago had decreased from about 7,000 in 1934 to about 3,000 in 1937. While the short haul rates expired on December 31, we have a letter from the president of one of the eastern roads advising that the matter will be open for reconsideration early in the spring.

Proposed 15% Rate Increase: Your Sec'y appeared at the Interstate Commerce Commission's Jan. 13 Chicago hearing on the proposed general 15% increase in freight rates, and pointed out that from many locations grain can now be trucked from country stations to terminal markets at a lower cost than the prevailing railroad rates. Therefore, it was our opinion that an all inclusive increase of 15% in freight rates would turn business from the railroads to trucks and barges and would not afford the railroads the financial relief they seek.

Mid-West Shippers Board: We have been active in the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board and have endeavored to keep the railroads informed as to the probable movement of grain and of grain car requirements. In a few instances we have enlisted the assistance of the Advisory Board in securing cars. On two occasions when elevators were congested on one of our principal lines of railroad, we were successful in getting cars delivered to that road from connecting lines and in having special trains put in service to relieve the congestion.

A survey of farmers' elevators indicates that the average financial condition of our member companies is better now than ever before. Since the organization of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board in 1924, we know of no company that has suffered loss due to failure to receive cars.

The storage problem caused many severe losses when storing for farmers was common practice. Because of the country elevator code in 1933, the Grain Warehouse Act in 1936 and a general educational campaign very few country elevators now store grain. This change in policy has benefited producers as well as elevators.



Farmers Elevator Managers Enjoyed a Luncheon Given by Peoria's Cash Grain Club. [See facing page.]

tors. Farmers market their grain more efficiently when it is held on the farm until a deliberate sale is consummated than when it is held in an elevator on a speculative basis.

JOHN MILLER, Plymouth, 78 year old farmer who led the ass'n as pres. in 1921, spoke briefly on the purposes and benefits of ass'n membership.

TREAS. CHARLES FAIRFIELD, Fisher, referred to Sec'y Farlow the annual report on the financial affairs of the ass'n, which were found to be in good order. The report was unanimously adopted.

Property Improvements Extensive

HARRY HEISER, Bloomington, auditor, gave weighted averages on the business done by farmers elevators, as disclosed by compilations from audits he has performed during the last year.

"Operating on a strict merchandising basis brings the surest profits," said Mr. Heiser. "Speculation, whether with cash grain or futures, does not pay in the long run."

Mr. Heiser classified 1936 as a banner year, with a large carryover from the previous year to be disposed of, and a long period of rising prices. But 1937 was less favorable. The situation was reversed. Only a small amount of corn from the 1936 crop was carried over into 1937, and a declining market made profitable handling difficult. The average bushel turnover in 1936 for the companies making up the quoted averages was 303,157, but in 1937 this declined to 262,138. In spite of an increase in sales of merchandise, the average net operating profit of \$6,824 that showed in 1936 reports, dropped to \$3,722 in 1937.

"Improvements to property," said Mr. Heiser, "show an increase of \$1,642 per company. This is attributable to a number of new office buildings, installation of larger truck scales, addition of ear corn handling equipment, and miscellaneous improvements."

"Selling to truckers proved costly to many companies," said Mr. Heiser. "Unless a company is equipped with adequate weighing facilities no sales should be made to truckers. Sales to truckers should be strictly confined to the use of bank drafts and currency."

Com'te appointments placed the following:

RESOLUTIONS: W. E. Shetler, Woodhull; F. E. Barkley, Yorkville; H. H. Harms, Weston; Jake Harms, Richland; J. R. Pearson, Ludlow, and Thos. Woolston, Owaneco.

CREDENTIALS: H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo; Stanley Springer, Stanford, and A. J. Torri, Seatonville.

NOMINATIONS (elected): M. F. Howarth, Pecotonica; H. G. Gerdes, Manhattan; Clark Wallbaum, Ashland; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; Elmer Lamb, Bement; E. W. Bockewitz, Farmersville; and D. H. Allen, Delavan.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The Annual Banquet

REV. C. OSCAR JOHNSON, St. Louis, nationally known humorist and inspirational speaker, guest speaker at the annual banquet, tied his audience of more than 500 delegates into stitches with his witty remarks and humorous stories. A comment heard frequently after

the Reverend's hour on the program, was: "If our church had a preacher like that I'd go to church every Sunday."

INTRODUCTION of Frederic B. Hoppin, winner of Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n grain judging trophy in 1937, was followed by an address delivered by Dr. W. L. Burlison, of the University of Illinois, on the trophy as a goal of achievement for rising youth.

ENTERTAINMENT included a musical program by the Capella Choir, of Peoria, a huge glee club, composed of the best singers from a number of the city's high schools.

Wednesday Morning Session

H. A. HENRICKS, Cerro Gordo, pres. of the Managers Club, presided at the second session. A brief concert by Peru's German Band, led by the ass'n's Director V. C. Mitchell, packed the delegates into the ballroom at the opening of the session.

PRES. L. E. RILEY'S annual address reviewed the organization and development of the ass'n, calling attention to the fact that 14 of the original companies that formed the ass'n are still operating and are still members. Deceased Director Joe Henebry, he eulogized with: "We are poorer for his passing—or richer for the years that he was with us."

Truck Regulation

SENATOR LOUIS J. MENGES, chairman of the Illinois Uniform Vehicle Laws Commission, described hearings at which his commission has listened to testimony for and against truck legislation.

"In 1937," said Senator Menges, "the Illinois General Assembly passed a bill giving the Illinois Commerce Commission control over common and contract truck operators. This bill was later vetoed by the Governor because it carried an amendment exempting the hauler of agricultural commodities from its provisions. Such exemption, said the Governor, made the act unconstitutional."

"The same General Assembly adopted House Bill 1055, which created the Uniform Motor Vehicle Laws Commission to investigate conditions surrounding the operation of trucks, and report recommendations for new laws, or amendments to old laws, affecting highway transportation."

"Since last October 25, this commission has held 39 hearings. One more will be held in April, a general, state-wide hearing at Springfield, to complete the study."

"An old, old adage says, 'there are three sides to every question—your side, my side, and the right side.' But I am convinced that there are a thousand sides to the trucking question."

"Among our discoveries is that 5,000 trucks enter the East St. Louis stock yards daily, bringing 80% of the yards' receipts of livestock; 2,447,000 cases of eggs move annually to Chicago by truck; coal tonnage by truck has tripled since 1930."

"Most of the witnesses at the hearings exhibited conviction that truckers should be held financially responsible. Compulsory inspection of equipment was widely favored. The trucking industry, they believe, has grown until it must be regulated. Strict regulation for safety, and

financial responsibility, they feel, would eliminate chiselers. Some go so far as to believe that regulation should also include rates."

Grain Margins

A. L. ETZIUS, of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, gave the results of a survey of 376 cooperative elevators in Illinois. The average, he said, handled 251,179 bushels of grain in 1936, paid 6% interest on its borrowed money; took margins of 2c to 3½c per bushel on oats, 2c to 3c on corn, 3c to 6c on soybeans, 3c to 4c on wheat. Fewer than 50 of the elevators hedged their grain purchases; nearly 2,500,000 bushels of grain were sold to truckers.

"The principal need of a cooperative elevator," declared Mr. Etzius, "is an efficient manager, and a board of directors that lets him do the managing."

"An intelligent manager will demand an elevator that can handle grain efficiently. This means elevators with wide driveways, strong foundations, and fast handling equipment. Today grain is hauled in trucks. A trucker doesn't care where he has to take a load, so long as he doesn't have to scoop or wait on the unloading."

"A good program for elevator managers includes a survey of the territory from which grain is drawn, and familiar knowledge of each farmer's acreage and how it is divided into farm crops. Occasional visits to the farms can perform marvels at building information, good will, and a genuine liking for the company."

H. H. PARMENTER, Chicago, talked briefly on the Illinois workmen's compensation law, and the settlement of claims. Not given to lengthy discussion, Mr. Parmenter confined his address principally to answering questions on accident responsibility.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Manager's Club Re-Elects Henricks

Farmers elevator managers enjoyed an excellent luncheon in the hotel's La Salle room Tuesday noon at the expense of the Peoria Cash Grain Club. Fried chicken, and everything.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the managers held a brief business session, re-electing H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo, as pres. of the Managers' Club, and electing Frank Barkley, Yorkville, sec'y-treas.

A plan was discussed for holding regular district meetings where managers could come together to discuss local management problems.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

DONALD CONN, executive vice-pres. of the Transportation Ass'n of America, first speaker at the third session, said private enterprise is in greatest danger under restrictions applied by government to railroads. He severely criticized national bills that increase transportation costs, while restricting transportation's revenue, thus driving the railroads farther and farther toward government ownership.

JOHN MILLER, Plymouth, 78-year-old patriarch, looked back over 35 years to sketch the history of the farmers elevators in Illinois, filling in the details with brilliant descriptions of incidents. He introduced John Collinson, of Galva, 10 years his senior, whom he described as the first man in Illinois to raise 300 hogs in



At the Conclusion of the Luncheon Officers for Managers' Club Were Elected. [See facing page.]



Sec'y-Treas. Frank Barkley, Yorkville, and Pres. H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo, of the Managers' Club, Check Up on Receipts of Dues, Under the Watchful Eye of Past-Pres. Vern L. Marks, of Kempton.

a year, making them solve their own transportation problem by being driven to the loading yards on the railroad siding.

AMONG THE RESOLUTIONS reported the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted National Legislation

WHEREAS, there are now pending in Congress a number of bills, such as the Train Limit Bill and the Six-Hour Bill, which are intended for the sole purpose of creating more jobs in the operation of rail transportation at the expense of the users of such transportation, and

WHEREAS, it is our opinion that the surest way to create more work in that industry is to make the service so attractive in price and quality that it will attract a larger volume of traffic, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we are opposed to any and all make-work bills which will not in fact add to the quality or volume of services to be rendered by the carriers.

Market Reorganization

WHEREAS, the Commodity Exchange Commission now has under consideration certain proposals for reorganization of the futures market, one of which would cause the cessation of trading in futures in any delivery month on the 20th of the current month and,

WHEREAS, it is our opinion that such a rule would be a discrimination against grain producers in favor of speculators, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we are opposed to any limitation in the number of trading days in any delivery month or any rule which would cause the cessation of trading before the end of any month.

Grain Exchange Com'ite

WHEREAS, the Federal Commodity Exchange Administration is charged with the responsibility of promulgating rules for the regulation of grain exchanges, and

WHEREAS, the members of this Ass'n and their farmer members and patrons are directly interested in any such rules that may be promulgated and in the rules and policies of the exchanges, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that there be created by this Ass'n a Futures Market Contact Com'ite to receive any complaints from any farmer or organization of farmers with respect to the operations of the exchanges; to confer with the Commodity Exchange Administration; to cooperate with the exchanges in matters of mutual interest and to use every proper influence to bring about the correction of any conditions or abuses that may be considered detrimental to the producers of grain.

Research

RESOLVED, that we favor continuous research and experimentation in connection with the proposition of utilizing surplus agricultural products in the form of alcohol to be used as an ad-mixture with gas for motor fuel as a means of both conserving the natural resources of oil and of providing a profitable outlet for surplus products of the farms.

Old Officers Re-elected

ELECTION replaced all old officers. They are L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, pres.; Charles Holz, Onarga, vice-pres.; Charles Fairfield, Fisher, treas., and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y. Directors H. J. Grieve, Edinburg and J. P. Becker, Tremont, were re-elected to

succeed themselves. Joe Henebry, Jr., Plainfield, was elected to fill the directorship left vacant by the death of his father J. A. Henebry, last summer. Holdover directors are E. T. Miller, Stanford; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo and V. C. Mitchell Peru.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Exhibits at Peoria

While the number of exhibits was small they were kept constantly busy between business sessions.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. had on display one of the heavy arm and bearing members from its 30 ton type S truck scale, a small platform scale with a precision indicator, and a 1,000 pound printomatic dial scale. Delegates stepping on the platform of the latter were given electrically printed records of their correct weights. In charge of the exhibit were A. J. Cook, H. F. Graves, L. J. Daigle, George J. Betzelberger and Oscar Anderson.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BURO displayed a two-compartment Brown-Duvel moisture tester, a grain testing kettle, hand sieves, and a variety of other pieces of equipment found necessary to the efficient sampling and grading of grain. In charge was C. S. Phillips.

KELLY SEED CO. exhibited samples of seed corn, field seeds, its brands, and a small model seed cleaner. In charge was W. G. Kelly.

Peoria Convention Comment

THE REGISTRATION desk was kept busy with the recording of more than 350 of the delegates that attended. But this record proved a poor indicator of the number in attendance, since the business sessions found nearly every

chair filled, and the big supply of banquet tickets was quickly over-subscribed, the overflow of banqueteers crowding the hotel's dining room two floors below the banquet hall.

ATTRACTIVE identification badges were supplied delegates by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. J. T. Peterson and J. D. Stevens did honors pinning them to coat lapels.

PENCILS were plentiful, and of every color. O. P. Larimore, of the Cleveland Grain Co., and O. J. Bader of E. F. Havey, competed to see which could hand the other one of his pencils first. This year Bader claims to have won.

PEORIA night clubs enjoyed good business at the conclusion of the banquet Tuesday night. Their floor shows were reported to have outdone themselves for the benefit of the visitors.

VISITING LADIES were entertained with a bridge party at the Pere Marquette hotel Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments followed the bridge games.

Attendance at Peoria

TWINE: O. A. Weinke.

CONTRACTORS: Harry Quick, and Carl Younglove.

FENCE POSTS and wire: J. H. Langton, M. C. Mason, E. H. Nelson, N. H. Graham.

SUPPLY FIRMS for grain testing equipment: C. S. Phillips, Seed Trade Reporting Bureau.

PACKING HOUSE by-products: S. A. Crowe, Darling & Co.; A. W. Treffer, Swift & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS grain firms were represented by: O. P. Larimore, Claude M. Record, E. K. Shepperd.

ST. LOUIS representatives included: F. J. Sommer of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.; H. L. Boudreau, Dan Mullally, and H. C. Banks.

SEEDS: Fred H. Weeks, Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.; H. C. Myers, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.; G. H. Valentine; T. H. Beason, C. H. Clark.

INSURANCE: J. T. Peterson, and J. D. Stevens, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; A. R. Schroeder and V. R. Johnson, Millers National Insurance Co.; H. H. Parmenter and T. E. Sullivan.

MACHINERY: L. J. Daigle, A. J. Cook, H. F. Graves, Geo. J. Betzelberger, and Oscar Anderson, Fairbanks Morse & Co.; H. H. Sterling, J. M. Deck, H. C. Deck, and W. C. Lamb, Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co.; E. D. Bargery, Union Iron Works.

INTERIOR BROKERS and merchandisers: A. M. Convis, Bloomington; J. C. Hight, C. A. Knerim, Hugh Delaney, W. C. McGuire, and Ross Livergood, Decatur; Robert W. Leetch, Forrest; W. P. Cavanagh, Ottawa; R. C. Kraft, Mendota; M. J. Stotler, Streator.

CHICAGO firms and their interior representatives included: James E. Begley of E. W. Bailey & Co.; D. F. Gerdum, C. R. Dehner, A. H. Ellis, L. C. Chines, H. C. Williams, of Bartlett Frazier Co.; F. E. Benson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; O. J. Bader of E. F. Havey; Jack Brennan and Steve Hercek of John E. Brennan & Co.; T. E. Decker, J. A. Freemon, C. D. Olsen and L. R. Carpenter of James E. Bennett & Co.; J. A. Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster; Harry Sawyer and P. H. King, of Daniel F. Rice & Co.; Jesse H. Summers and Arthur Pollak of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler; Wm. Tucker, Edward Niefert and J. L. Meara, Lamson Bros. & Co.; R. F. Bywater, Gus Klein,



Left to right, seated: Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains; Treas. Charles Fairfield, Fisher; Vice-Pres. Charles Holz, Onarga; Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington. Standing: Directors Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo; H. G. Grieve, Edinburg; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield; Frank Barkley, Yorktown (Sec'y Managers' Club); J. P. Becker, Tremont; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; and H. A. Henricks, Cerro Gordo (Pres. Managers' Club).

Minnesotans Break All Attendance Records

[Continued from page 151]

tion. In his opening remarks he said: We should not only co-operate among ourselves but with other ass'ns who are striving for the same end. On legislative matters it is especially imperative that we work together. If we want to present a real solid front we must work as a unit. In my opinion one great fault with many farmers elevators is too much speculation.

JOHN WISDORF, Fulda, asked if managers were hired on a straight salary or commission, stating the manager of their elevator was paid on a commission basis which was working out very satisfactorily for all concerned.

Other matters discussed were: frequency of board meetings; audits, fair weighing charge for outside truckers; the trucking peril.

With the Managers at Breakfast

Forty-one managers awoke early enough to be present at this breakfast meeting. R. L. Rhode, Glencoe, presided. Uniform weighing charge, fair margins, were discussed. G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven, issued a warning that unless something was done soon to assure the banishment of overbidding, the grain trade would soon be faced with the necessity of hiring a dictator the same as baseball and the movies.

L. J. LEE, Montevideo, explained what the grievance committee of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n was doing to overcome this evil.

HARRY SAUMER, Canby: Every man should look to his own affairs. Some cannot bear to see a load go by. Make your offer, one that permits you to make a profit, and stick to it. If the other fellow wants to pay more, let him. You will be in business longer if you work on a profit making margin.

MR. RHODE: I think we should enter a protest against that portion of the crop control bill which places a limit on the acreage planted to wheats peculiar to our section.

MR. LEE advocated it be made compulsory that each elevator be provided with the proper grading equipment.

The collection of a commission by elevator managers for collecting crop liens, was suggested by Mr. Homme.

Officers' Breakfast

W. J. HAMMOND, Glenwood, presided at the meeting of elevator officers that followed the Officers' Breakfast in the Colonial Room Wednesday morning.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, in the principal address, set forth the essentials to a successful meeting of stockholders, naming Meeting of Legal Requirements, Development of Creative Interest, and following of a Constructive Program.

Group Meeting No. 1

Convinced of a divergence of interests among the delegates who annually attend conventions, the officers of the ass'n split the convention into two sectional meetings Wednesday morning, different subjects being treated at each of the two meetings.

GROUP MEETING NO. 1 concerned itself with legal and tax matters. O. A. Olstad presided.

LLOYD PETERSON, speaking on "Adequate By-Laws," placed these next in importance to a company's constitution, and declared they should be legally adopted. Under Minnesota law, he explained, directors are legally liable for illegally paid dividends, a point about which many are ignorant. Company by-laws may be easily changed to conform to the co-operative act in Minnesota, but the change does not become legal until it has been approved by the attorney general.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, discussed income tax exemptions. The broad definition of a coopera-

tive, which is the basis for exemptions, he declared, is the Rochdale System inaugurated in England in 1844 for organizing a company in which every customer is a stockholder, thru crediting profits to stockholders' accounts to be applied to the purchase of stock.

Grain Testing—Barley

VICE-PRES. H. A. FREDERICKSON, Windom, was in charge of this group meeting and introduced C. W. Shelley, of the State Board of Appeals, who explained in detail the inspection and grading of grain.

FRANK SEIDL, Minneapolis, long a prominent figure in the barley trade, in speaking of good and bad barley, said: I have never known any time when there has been as much interest in barley as during the past four or five years. Barley is the best cash crop the northwestern farmers have, but a highly competitive crop. Since repeal maltsters have, of course, taken more interest in barley. Maltsters prefer Oderbrucker, Velvet and Wisconsin 38. Oderbrucker has almost passed out of the picture, while the other two are very much in favor. Maltsters prefer a plump, well matured, starchy barley. The test weight is not so important. You should continue to educate your farmers not to thresh their barley too close.

OTTO A. ZIMMERMAN, Minneapolis: Mr. Seidl, I wish you would say something about cutting the barley too green.

MR. SEIDL: I have seen them cut barley very green. They were afraid of rust and wanted to save what they could. When barley is cut green it produces a lot of immature kernels, and maltsters will not buy it.

BOB BLACK, Federal Supervisor, Minneapolis, explained how to determine the different types of barley.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I am confident climatic and soil conditions are the major factors which determine a barley crop.

BERT MILLIGAN, Westbrook: It is my understanding that Wisconsin 38 barley was bred to resist rust. Is that correct?

MR. BLACK: It is only partially rust resistant.

Liens—Advertising—Russia

HENRY HORNER, Minneapolis, in his discourse on landlord liens, said: All the landlord is interested in is that the lien is prop-

erly made. He knows someone will buy the grain and that he will get his money. If it is your intention to seek legislation to permit you to collect a fee for collection of money for landlords, I would suggest you start work at once. Prepare your bill, lay your ground work now getting your bill into the hands of the legislators as quickly as possible. You will accomplish more this way than if you wait until the legislature convenes before you start your initial work. When you wait this long you are running into the danger of having the bill go over until the following session.

PRES. OLSON: I would suggest that North and South Dakota and Minnesota work together on this matter.

J. H. DE WILD, Minneapolis, advocating a well thought out advertising program for country elevators, stated: This is no time for the development of an inferiority complex. You have a wonderful opportunity to build up your business right now, if you will do a persistent and consistent advertising job. People in your territory want to know what you have to sell. No doubt you, like many others, say "I have been in this spot for years, all the people in my territory know me and know what I sell, why should I advertise?" You must bear in mind that buying habits change daily, people travel around the countryside, and while they know you and your business, they would like to know more and buy more from you, but you must tell them what you have, and tell them often. In other words, if you want to hold and increase your business you must advertise. If you will publish, with some regularity, a mimeographed sheet or printed dodger, telling what you have for sale, print a few jokes, pictorial sketches of some of the activities of your customers, news items and the like, you will find considerable interest in your activities. But keep it up, if you let it slip for a while it may be just the time when they want to buy, and they will go elsewhere. Competition is everlastingly up on its toes, you must be also if you are to get your share of the business.

DEAN C. LARSON, S. D. Agri. College, Brookings, very entertainingly described his trip through the Soviet Union.

The Managers' Session

G. H. HOMME, vice-pres. Western Grainmen's Ass'n, Kerkhoven, presided at this session and in his outline of the points for discus-

Officers Elected for 1938-39



H. A. Frederickson, Windom, vice-pres.; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treas.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y.
Minneapolis Journal photo.

sion said: I shall try to review some of the vital questions that are today staring us in the face and at times make us feel as though we want to run away from this world old problem of handling grain.

The present Law Regulating Trucking: Truckers who buy from farmers or elevators have turned out to be a "pain in the neck" to the entire grain trade. In every transaction with a trucker involving the buying of barley for resale, there appears a "sucker" who is either a farmer or elevator man selling or the elevator man buying or in some cases the trucker.

The Local Buying Margin: This problem has become so acute, we have a standing committee in our ass'n, which is trying everything humanly possible to get all localities "fair margin minded," and buy on a safe and sane margin of profit. This committee has met opposition in a few spots, and the sad part is those very few spots are bad enough to upset our "apple cart." The trouble is too much over card, and testing the grain so as to overgrade a pound or two. Others fail to collect the proper storage tickets. Grain men should first of all think of service and accommodation for the customers, but at the same time not forget the big thing should be a fair margin for themselves or the companies for which they work. Why should we belittle ourselves, in the eyes of other business men, by buying on too small a margin?

Can Competitive Buyers be Friends? You have all heard about the medical claim that all men are crazy. When it comes to competitors I can see no reason why we grainmen should try to prove this point for the doctors. You know, just as well as I do, if we conduct our business the way we should, I mean be on the square with ourselves and not pay more than we should according to card, test the grain right, dock it right, that we can carry a conscience which will be clean enough to be friendly with our competitor. On the other hand, if we have found it would be proper to pay, say 5c over card for wheat, but raise the price a cent or two for some customers, maybe go a little further and test without a funnel, and make test weights too high, go still further and have our scale show the dockage should be 3 per cent, but make our scale ticket show only 2 per cent. No wonder it is impossible for some competitors to be friendly. Let us practice the Golden Rule toward our competitors, and thereby elevate the standard of estimation of other people toward grain men.

The Charge for Fine Grinding: Is 8c per cwt. enough? Can we make a fair margin of profit at this price? We all know if we grind very fine it takes too much power to leave a fair margin at 8c per cwt.

Market Broadcasts: A very large per cent of the grain shipped from the territory represented by this ass'n is shipped to Minneapolis, one of the large grain markets of the world. But we cannot tune into a Minneapolis radio station and pick up market reports as we should. We must rely on some other station. True, we do get part of the Minneapolis opening and a very small portion of the Chicago opening. I think the Minneapolis grain, feed and milling industry should take the necessary steps to inaugurate the proper broadcasting of the grain markets so as to provide us with this service. These market reports should start a few seconds after the opening, and at least every half hour during the operating hours, then shortly after the close we should get a complete summary for the day.

A. L. HANSON, State Supt. Local Warehouses, St. Paul, explained the Minnesota law regulating truckers.

Much discussion was given the subject of a charge for testing and grading grain for other than customers. It was the consensus of opinion this charge should be the same as for a car of grain. Objection was made to the law which placed a charge of \$3 for the inspection of air tanks in grain elevators and only \$1 in garages.

L. J. LEE, Montevideo: Something must be done to obtain a proper margin. There should

be a more even distribution of grain at local stations. One great trouble is there is a lack of confidence between grain men. Confidence must be established. There is no reason for working on such a small margin.

W. C. WHELOCK, Minneapolis, gave a very interesting talk on The Importance of Hedging, saying in part: Hedging is nothing more than insurance. You cannot operate on a hedging basis without having a liquid market. The futures market is made up of people who are buying grain for different purposes. Brokers operate on a very small margin, they make the market for you. The tax on futures trades is driving these brokers from the market, and you cannot get along without them.

W. B. RICHARDS, Rushford, commenting on the friendliness of competitors, said: The problem as to whether competitors can be friendly is a hard one to crack, and there are many competitors who are harder to crack or solve. Human nature is varied. It is expected, therefore, to find many varieties of competitors. Remember, our competitor is in business to make money for himself or for the company employing him. To make money and to serve his trade territory should be his primary interest. If he does not make a profit, he cannot long remain in business. Because of this, he can be expected to be aggressive, and to do everything possible to get his share of the business and more. It is the aim of every elevator manager to conduct the business intrusted to him in such a manner as to keep it in good financial condition. Where the company is not in such good financial condition, the manager will strive to improve this condition. When this is the case and the competitor has the same goal to attain, they no doubt will be reasonably friendly. You cannot be aggressive without stepping on the toes of others. So it is with those operating the country grain business. One author has stated that one way to get along with other people is to give them what they want. As far as the elevator manager is concerned, he wants to give his customers everything he can, but within limits. To do this he cannot always satisfy his competitor. A manager is a real diplomat who satisfies his stockholders as well as his competitor. We must strive at all times to be willing to live and let live.

Resolutions Adopted

RESOLUTIONS adopted urged all farmers elevators adapt themselves to conditions that will exempt them from payment of income taxes; urged local companies to educate employees to end severe losses that have occurred under insurance policies, tending to increase insurance rates; firmly opposed the Black-Canary wage-hour bill; vigorously opposed the 70-car train limit bill and all other forms of legislation that would increase railroad expenses and increase freight rates; protested the proposed general 15 per cent increase in freight rates; favored repeal of the undistributed profits tax; urged uniform by-laws for farmers elevators; pleaded for a federal appropriation of sufficient size "to meet all extermination requirements for grasshoppers and Mormon crickets in this and other areas."

A plea for group favor from the federal department of agriculture was made in a resolution on wheats. It read:

WHEREAS: Soft and white wheat is being produced regularly in Eastern, Southern and Pacific coast states in a volume greatly exceeding the domestic demand for wheat of those types, while there has been a shortage of hard red spring wheat, such as that produced in Minnesota and neighboring states, requiring the importation of millions of bushels of such wheat in recent years; and

WHEREAS: We deplore the fact that the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 fails to distinguish between the different varieties of wheat produced in the United States on the basis of actual domestic supply and demand conditions; and

WHEREAS: It is neither fair nor logical to subject the producers of our superior hard red spring bread wheat to the same regulations as producers of soft and white wheat who persist

in expanding production in spite of the limited market for such wheat; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota protest against this inequitable and uneconomic situation and demand that, if and when acreage or marketing restrictions are applied to wheat under this Act, they be imposed only on those types of wheat known to be produced regularly in excess of domestic requirements.

One of the resolutions adopted that will meet with the hearty approval of every grain dealer in every section of the country, covered collections. It read:

WHEREAS, managers of elevators are put to considerable trouble and annoyance in making collections when purchasing mortgaged grain, be it

RESOLVED, that we favor and urge the passage of a state law providing a collection fee of one (1) per cent of the total amount of the indebtedness on grain collected for the mortgage, to be paid to the elevator.

Itinerant merchant-truckers were not forgotten. One resolution read:

BE IT the sense of this convention that the officers of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n make continued study of the trucking problems and be prepared to make recommendations on legislation and changes in regulations as may be found appropriate.

Other resolutions favored more complete radio market reports, and reaffirmed previous favorable stands on the Pettengill bill to repeal the long-and-short haul clause in the Interstate Commerce Act.

The secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the re-election to the directorate of Oscar Olson, Geo. A. Peterson, Ivanhoe and C. A. Erickson, Hallock. At the directors' meeting following all of the officers were re-elected, they are Oscar A. Olson, pres.; H. A. Frederickson, vice-pres.; A. F. Nelson, sec'y; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treas.

The 25 Year Club

Those who have been associated with farmers elevators for an aggregate of 25 years or more, will have an opportunity to join the 25 Year Club which held its initial meeting during this convention. The executive committee consists of John Wisdorf, pres.; Chas. Holstrom, Windom, sec'y; G. W. Grant, Windom, lecturer; A. F. Nelson and T. O. Frederickson, Murdock.

The Banquet

All available space in the Moorish Room was used to accommodate the 500 guests who were present for the annual banquet. Following the meal L. A. Rossman, Grand Rapids, Minn., gave an inspiring talk on The Importance of Industry to Minnesota. J. P. (Roundy) Coughlin, sports commentator, entertained with a brief talk on his exploits, escapades and experiences with the great and near great.

THE LADIES: A greater number of ladies were in attendance than for any previous convention. The local committee took care that they had few idle moments.

Exhibits

Hogenson Const. Co. displayed photographs and plans of many of the elevators it has built.

Seed Trade Reporting Bureau: Four-In-One Scale, Trip Balance Scale, 2 compartment moisture tester; weight per bushel apparatus, Boerner Sampler; Dockage Sieves; sample pans, weight per bushel tester.

Gustafson Seed Grain Machinery Co., seed treating machines.

J. H. Fisch Co., photos of elevators built and moved.

Fairbanks-Morse & Co., 20 ton open side dump scale, industrial elevator engine, recording printomatic dial scale, totally inclosed motors.

Link Belt Supply Co., Beyl Clutch, buckets, spouting, silent and roller chains, sprockets, pillow block, flexible coupling.

J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works distributor, spouting.

T. E. Ibberson Co. showed stereopticon slides of many of its more recent jobs.

R. R. Howell & Co., head drive, Calumet

[Concluded on page 170]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Blytheville, Ark.—Swift & Co. has completed plans to construct a \$400,000 cotton seed and soy bean oil mill here.—L. H.

CALIFORNIA

Trowbridge, Cal.—Growers Milling & Elevator Co. sustained heavy damages at its elevator in a windstorm on Feb. 9.

Pleasanton, Cal.—Hayward Poultry Producers Ass'n reported damages resulting from a windstorm on Feb. 9.

Los Angeles, Cal.—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 14th annual convention April 21 and 22 at Los Angeles.

Sacramento, Cal.—Based on a decision by a Los Angeles Court, that City Prosecutor has cited several wholesale drug outlets on distribution of proprietary medicines. We are told the net effect would be to prohibit the sale of practically all proprietaries by anyone except a registered pharmacist. All other outlets would be prohibited from selling almost every commonly accepted proprietary remedy or even antiseptic product. A lot of feed stores have some money tied up in these common ailment remedies.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealer's Ass'n.

CANADA

St. Helene, Que.—The flour mill owned by Georges Herbert was destroyed by fire Dec. 24 with a \$6,000 loss.

Walkerville, Can.—William J. Hume, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1934, and pres. of Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Ltd., died Feb. 14.

Fort William, Ont.—Grain elevator employees met Feb. 11 and decided to form a com'te to consider the question of unemployment of elevator workers and submit a report to the city council. Frank H. Hall was present as representative of the Brotherhood of Elevator Employees and told those present a further move towards negotiating an agreement for wages and working conditions in grain elevators was contingent upon the support forthcoming from the employees. Following the meeting the negotiating com'te of the brotherhood, Robert Smith chairman, met with Mr. Hall to discuss the question of further negotiations with the grain company representatives.

COLORADO

Limon, Col.—C. W. Crews of Denver is the new manager of the Limon Milling Co.

ILLINOIS

Rossville, Ill.—M. A. Page has established a feed mill here.

Mascoutah, Ill.—John Corpstein has just installed a No. 2 one-ton Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Bardolph, Ill.—Equipment and fixtures are being moved from C. R. Lewis & Co.'s elevator, which has been idle.

Mundelein, Ill.—L. S. Tripp Lumber Co. has been reorganized, with Ed Blum as manager. Feed and grain is being handled.

Dillsburg, Ill.—John Ehnen will take over the management of the Dillsburg Co-op. Elevator Co. March 1. E. E. Stribbling is the present manager.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—Columbia Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a No. 2 one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Castleton, Ill.—Walter Hartz, 36, part owner of the Hartz Grain & Lumber Co., died in Chicago Feb. 10 of a heart attack. His home was in Wyoming, Ill.

Hinckley, Ill.—The Hinckley Grain Co.'s new sheet metal covered 50,000-bu. elevator is now under construction. Ace Clark, the manager, lost his mother by death Feb. 4.

Towanda, Ill.—E. B. Gatliff has resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co., Cooperative, to retire. His place has been taken by B. C. Kraft, a local farmer and land owner.

El Paso, Ill.—White Elevator Co. employees have installed a shower bath in the elevator office basement. They claim it to be as good, if not better, than those at the city's country club.

Morris, Ill.—The Farmers Square Deal Grain Co. has purchased three new Dodge motor truck units, one of them a chassis for its four wheel truck, two of them tractor units for its semi-trailers.

Niantic, Ill.—O. W. Livergood, Jr., is manager of the Niantic Farmers Grain Co., taking the place left vacant by his father, O. W. Livergood, who is now operating an elevator at Bethany, Ill.

Shannon, Ill.—Elmer Zuck has become new owner of the Shannon Grain Co. and will take possession March 1. He will immediately start making repairs on the elevator after which he will begin buying grain.

New Windsor, Ill.—Wayne Nelson has been assisting Manager Louis Kness at the Rivoli Grain Co. elevator while Roy Brown is recovering from injuries received a few weeks ago while working at the plant.

Champaign, Ill.—A. E. Burwash will serve as pres. of the newly reorganized Illinois Grain Corp. plans for which reorganization have lately been formulated. The corporation hopes to operate with \$150,000 capital.

Lovington, Ill.—The Lovington Grain Co. has just finished widening its driveway and strengthening same for the handling of heavy trucks. More extensive repairs are planned for this late spring.—G. H. R.

Bethany, Ill.—O. W. Livergood & Co. is the name of a new firm operating an elevator here under the management of O. W. Livergood. Mr. Livergood was formerly manager of the Niantic Farmers Grain Co. at Niantic, Ill.

Bruce, Ill.—The Sullivan Grain Co. has replaced its old single cylinder oil engine with a new 40 h. p. 4 cylinder Atlas diesel engine, housed in a new metal clad power house 12x14x7 ft. on the railroad track side.—G. H. R.

Carlock, Ill.—We did a very successful year's business, this year, and the directors, at their annual meeting, paid a nice dividend. All directors were held over for another year.—Carlock Farmers Elevator Co., Wm. Ernst, m'gr.

Ladd, Ill.—Bruno Muratori is in charge of the new elevator of the Ladd Elevator Co. on the LaSalle and Bureau County Ry., at Route 51, 5 miles north of Peru. He is working under the direction of A. E. Foster, manager of Ladd Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ill.—J. C. Hight, prominent grain elevator operator here, was killed at 8 a. m., Feb. 16, on a bridge over the White River at Washington, Ind., when his car collided head on with a transport truck. Mr. Hight was returning to this city from a business trip.

Peoria, Ill.—Recently elected to membership in the Peoria Board of Trade are the following: Earl Nelson Batchelor, pres. Jefferson Trust & Savings Bank, Peoria; Daniel F. Rice, Chicago; Anger Armstrong, manager of Hiram Walker Grain Corp., Walkerville, Ont.

Peoria, Ill.—Federal Judge J. Leroy Adair gave East Peoria Elevator Co. 10 days to answer a creditors' petition for a reorganization Feb. 10. Attorneys for the company, who have fought off the proceedings for several months, said they will continue to battle the action. Creditors charged the company with transferring part of its assets and concealing others. They claimed liabilities of \$190,000 and assets of \$170,000.

Galesburg, Ill.—DeForest Feed & Seed Co. is now operating in its new location at the Mill and Grain Elevators formerly operated by the Consumers. The driveway has been widened to accommodate large trucks, and mixer and other machinery has been installed.

Sullivan, Ill.—The West End elevator, formerly the Rose & McDavid elevator, and recently purchased by Purvis Tabor, manager of the Sullivan Grain Co., has by "bill of sale" become a part of the Sullivan Grain Co. operating two elevators here, one at Bruce and one at Allenville, Ill.—G. H. R.

Dwight, Ill.—After much delay due to weather conditions the new 20-ton beam scale with platform 8x24 ft. is now being installed at the main office of the Dwight Farmers' Elevator. Later this spring the old scale from here will be replaced in the office of the No. 4 elevator on the N. Y. C.—G. H. R.

Chesterville, Ill.—The Evans Elevator Co. won a judgment for \$360 recently in its lawsuit before Judge Morgan F. Phipps against Charles McVey, eight miles south of here. Allen Campbell, manager of the elevator, charged that he overpaid McVey \$360 in a transaction involving the sale of 900 bus. of corn to the elevator company by McVey.

Congerville, Ill.—The elevator property of Leslie Reel, here for over 28 years, has been sold to Emil Stahl. Mr. Stahl operated a feed-mill here and has brot over this equipment, placing same in a new addition to the elevator, south. This equipment will be operated by a 4 cylinder gasoline engine, while the elevator will be operated by electricity as heretofore.—G. H. R.

Lake City, Ill.—Frank De Hart has built a new ear-corn-crib, 32x24x20 ft., east of the office. A New Ideal Hiker leg, powered by a 3 h. p. I. H. C. engine, serves as a means of quick filling. The leg is 32 ft. long, with dump and wagon hoist attached. The Crib will hold about 5,000 bus. of ear-corn. The building is 2 stories, with metal roof and natural oak slates.—G. H. R.

Yorktown (Tampico p. o.), Ill.—Mechanical equipment recently installed at the Rock River Lumber & Grain Co.'s model crib included a 53 ft. Kewanee Bucket Elevator suitable for ear corn, soy beans, or any of the small grains, which was equipped with a gravity chute, a 24 ft. Kewanee Grain Spout, a Kewanee Double "V" Belt Type Electric Speed Jack, a Standard Kewanee Crane Type Overhead Lift, all installed by Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co.

Victoria, Ill.—The Victoria Farmers Elevator Co. has built a new hiker-ear-corn crib, 100 ft. north of its elevator. The crib building is 50x12x12 ft. with New Ideal hiker leg attached, south end, 30 ft. long, with dump and wagon hoist attached. Power is furnished by a small 3 h. p. electric-motor. Capacity of the crib is about 3,000 bus. The building is one story with metal roof, concrete foundation, with 12 inch drag thru the top of the crib 46 ft. long, powered by 3 h. p. motor, at south end.—G. H. R.

Swygart (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. has remodeled its elevator here. A new leg has been installed, with 12 inch rubber covered cup belt, and Calumet High Speed Cups, a Western Roller Bearing Head, and a Western Roller Bearing Boot. This leg will elevate more than 3,000 bus. per hour when operated at full capacity. To compensate for the increased elevating capacity the elevator driveway was rebuilt, two small pits replaced with one big one, and a large grate installed. The driveway approaches were fitted with new concrete retaining walls. A new Western Distributor was installed at the leg head, and a workfloor was built around the head for convenience in servicing machinery. At present the elevator machinery is driven by a tractor motor. As soon as electric lines are run thru the company plans to install electric motors; this is expected before the end of the summer.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

INDIANA

Adair, Ill.—Franklin Long has been appointed new manager at the Bader & Co. grain elevator and will enter upon his new duties March 1. He will move his family here from Rushville, his present home. Mr. Long succeeds Marlin Plumb, a former Schuyler county resident, who has been manager for the past 13 years and resigned to go into farming partnership with his son-in-law near Colchester.

Peoria, Ill.—Under date of Jan. 17 the Peoria Board of Trade was fortunate in securing another new member. Mr. Albert W. Lipsey, ass't sec'y of the Norris Grain Co., was admitted to membership. Mr. Lipsey is well known to the grain trade in general and this organization feels honored in having been so fortunate in securing him as a member.—J. W. White, Sec'y Peoria Board of Trade.

Oakley, Ill.—Henry L. LeGrand, Decatur elevator operator, is purchaser of the two local elevators sold by the Farm Credit administration. The work of improving the elevators will start at once, Mr. LeGrand stated, and he hopes to have both plants in operation within a short time. New motors, truck hoists and other machinery necessary to modernize the elevators will be installed. Mr. LeGrand plans to keep the east elevator open all the time and use the west one for storage. Mr. LeGrand formerly owned the elevators, having purchased them, with the late E. W. Jokisch and Reed Holcomb as minor stock holders, from the Oakley Grain Co. After operating them for a year, he sold them. The elevators were closed in 1936.

CHICAGO NOTES

Julius Rosenfeld, with A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, of Shanghai, China, a member of the Board of Trade, died Feb. 7.

Posted offers of certificates on the Board of Trade were at \$3,900, and highest bid at \$3,200, with last sale at \$3,700.

S. T. Edwards, Edwards Milk Products Co., and feed systems engineer, is confined to the West Suburban Hospital, Oak Park, with an attack of pneumonia.

Celebration of the 90th anniversary of the Board of Trade is planned on an elaborate scale for Apr. 3. Included is a banquet to which a large number of nationally known business men will be invited.

Kenneth L. MacLeod, 49, pres. of the Park & Pollard Co., died at Columbus, O., on Jan. 28, following an attack of appendicitis. Mr. MacLeod joined the Park & Pollard Co. of Boston in 1906 and moved to Chicago in 1916.

A field warehousing service has been inaugurated by Crooks Terminal Warehouses, Inc., to provide a means of converting inventory into cash on the owner's premises thru the issuance of standard warehouse receipts.

John David Rankin, a member of the Board of Trade since 1896, was stricken with a heart attack on the floor of the board, Feb. 7, and died at Presbyterian hospital. Mr. Rankin was 64 years old and for many years has been associated with Lamson Bros. & Co. His home was in Glen Ellyn.

A. W. Mansfield has been re-elected pres. of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Board of Trade. Harry B. Godfrey was elected vice-pres. for the third time, and F. A. Boerner was chosen sec'y and treas. for the 8th year. Elected to the board of managers for a three year term were Harry C. Schaack, Harry B. Godfrey and Edward F. Thompson. William E. Ullmann was elected to a 2 year term.

R. O. Cromwell of Lamson Bros. & Co., who has recently returned from an extensive trip thruout the Argentine, will address the Grain Market Analysts Club March 1, at 6:30 p. m., at DeMets Grill, Board of Trade Building, on the subject of agricultural conditions in that country. He will accompany his word picture with motion camera scenes depicting both country and people of the country. Early reservations are requested.—F. M. Schwandner, sec'y.

Kempton, Ind.—Cohee & Clark property was damaged Jan. 24 by windstorm.

Portland, Ind.—Wert Warren recently built a large addition to his local feed mill.

Larwill, Ind.—Geo. M. King has just purchased a new Kelly Duplex No. 2 Vertical Feed Mixer.

Bremen, Ind.—Bremen Elevator has recently installed a new Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Indiana Grain Producers, Inc. property was damaged Jan. 24 during a windstorm.

North Grove (Amboy p. o.), Ind.—Windstorm Jan. 24 damaged the Indiana Grain Producers, Inc. property.

Cambridge City, Ind.—Cambridge City Mills has installed a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Motor-Driven Vertical Feed Mixer.

Tippecanoe, Ind.—Urschel Bros. installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill and 40 h. p. motor replacing former attrition mill.—L.

Fulton, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. just installed a Sprout-Waldron corn cracker and grader in addition to other recent improvements.—L.

LaFayette, Ind.—W. R. Owens, formerly manager of the Montmorenci Elvtr. Co., has recently opened a grain brokerage office here.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Uniondale Grain Co.'s office was broken into Feb. 11 and a typewriter, adding machine and radio stolen.—Leif.

Lincoln, Ind.—The Lincoln Elevator Co., operated by G. S. Allen, has installed a Western No. 23 corn sheller and a ½ ton vertical feed mixer.

Westville, Ind.—The Westville Hammer Mill has installed ahead of its hammer mill a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder for mixed ear corn and small grain.

Geneva, Ind.—The Geneva Milling Co. recently installed a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder ahead of its hammer mill, for mixed ear corn and small grain.

North Grove (Amboy p. o.), Ind.—Frank Worl, former manager of the Santa Fe Elvtr. Co. at Peru, is now manager of the Farm Bureau Elvtr. Co.

Francesville, Ind.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently made some improvements about its new cob-burner to insure cleanliness and increase efficiency of its operation.

Peru, Ind.—Sam Iddings is now manager of the Santa Fe Elvtr. Co., succeeding Frank Worl, who resigned to accept the management of a North Grove elevator.

Beech Grove, Ind.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., Colorado corp., has changed the address of its principal office and resident agent to Arlington ave. and Shelbyville pike.

Bluffton, Ind.—Bluffton Milling Co. has recently installed new hammer mill feeders, elevator, combined sheller and boot, and scalper, all furnished by the Sidney Machry, Co.

Crown Point, Ind.—J. H. Stambaugh has purchased the Steeb Cash Feed Store from William Steeb, and is continuing his firm's membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Packertown (Claypool p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has purchased another I. H. C. power unit. One unit now operates the hammer mill and this new unit operates the elevator.—L.

Bippus, Ind.—A boiler has been installed in the brick power house of Mayer Grain Co. elevator, and supplies hot water heat to radiators in the new feed mill, making excellent working conditions in cold weather.—L.

Mellott, Ind.—After being in operation for more than 45 years, the McCardle & Page elevator has been closed temporarily. Mr. McCardle, the senior partner, died a few months ago. It is understood the elevator will be offered for sale.

Portland, Ind.—A belt on the mixing machine at the Haynes Milling Co. caught fire Feb. 15, due to friction. Employees succeeded in locating and putting out the blaze with hand extinguishers, the damage being very small.

Burket, Ind.—A. L. Summe has purchased the interest of his former partner, O. Meredith, and is now sole owner of the Burket Elevator. Several improvements have just been completed in power and feed mill equipment.—Leif.

Kirkpatrick (Linden p. o.), Ind.—The Kirkpatrick Grain Co. celebrated its 25th anniversary at its annual stockholders meeting recently. "Art" Gray, manager, has made an enviable record in his successful operation of this elevator.

Caborn Station (Mount Vernon p. o.), Ind.—The Caborn Station grain elevator is passing into oblivion. The buildings have been sold by John L. Caborn and are being razed by the purchasers. The elevator was operated by the Caborn Bros. for 35 years.

New Paris, Ind.—We have just completed our new office and mill building, 24x60 ft. surmounted by a cupola for grain; a new corn sheller and variable speed drag for the hammer mill have been installed. We plan to be in our new home by March 1.—Martin's Feed Mills.

Gwynneville, Ind.—The W. D. Springer Elevator held "open house" Feb. 8, the occasion being the opening of its newly enlarged hatchery. Invitations had been issued to their former customers to call and inspect the new hatchery and for their interest a free poultry clinic was conducted by a poultry specialist.

Marion, Ind.—The Thomas Milling Co. recently entertained 100 farmer customers and their wives at a dinner and evening entertainment. The celebration was planned as a means of bringing about a closer relationship between the firm and its customers and to celebrate the 50th anniversary of O. M. Thomas's engaging in the milling business here. A moving picture was shown and a talk on "Feeds" given during the evening.

Boonville, Ind.—Ben Heilman, a long-time resident of this (Warrick) county, has opened the Elkhorn Mills on North Second street, this city. From this time on it will be known as Heilman's Mill. Heilman has announced he will offer as a special service, custom mixing, custom grinding, shelling and weighing. A complete stock of poultry, hog, dairy and dog feeds will be kept on hand at all times. Baby chicks will also be sold at the mill.—W. B. C.

Hammond, Ind.—We have decided to retire from the feed manufacturing business and have transferred our brands, trademarks, and formulae to Vitality Mills, Inc., of Chicago. The plant and warehouses of the Nowak Milling Corporation have been leased to Vitality Mills, Inc., effective as of Feb. 14. The business of the Nowak Milling Corporation will be carried on just as in the past by Vitality Mills, Inc., and the personnel will largely remain unchanged. Mr. Matt G. Reitz will be associated with the Vitality Mills, Inc., in the same capacity as heretofore with the Nowak Milling Corporation. There will, therefore, be no interruption or change in the service and everything will proceed as heretofore. The Soy-O-Cide division of the Nowak Milling Corporation will be retained and the Nowak Milling Corporation will confine itself to the development and expansion of this branch of the business and kindred specialties.—Nowak Milling Corp.

New Harmony, Ind.—The climax of months of construction and expenditure of a large sum of money was attained with the opening of the George Couch & Sons mill here Feb. 10. Commemorating the occasion and voicing appreciation for the new Couch enterprise, the Commercial Club sponsored a dinner, held that night. The new plant stands on the site of the old Corbin mill, purchased in 1935 from the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. Since then remodeling and installation of new machinery has been going on on a large scale. The result is a thoroughly modern mill, electrically driven and in addition to the 125 lb. capacity flour mill, a complete corn meal mill, seed cleaning facilities, hammer mill, feed mixer and corn elevator of 2,000 bus. an hour capacity. The plant has storage capacity of 60,000 bus. of small grain and 15,000 bus. of ear corn. The mill also buys and sells all kinds of field seeds. The company is a partnership consisting of P. R. Couch and Clarence Couch, of West Salem, Ill. It operates grain elevators in West Salem, Bone Gap, Ill., and in New Harmony and Poseyville, Ind.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. SCHNEIDER, IND. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator, owned by Oral Erwin, is opening a shop at the North Walnut street place of business for the service and repair of all makes and brands of farm tools, machinery and equipment. The new shop has been placed in charge of Oswald Pfister, who has had eight years' experience with the International Harvester Co.—W. B. C.

Whiteland, Ind.—The local Valentine & Valentine elevator, and the company's plant at Amity, were selected by transients believed to have been swindlers, but the neat plot as planned by the smooth talking visitors, failed to "work" at either place. On Feb. 3 two well dressed men, riding in a high priced car with Missouri license, stopped at the local elevator. While one of the strangers, a one-armed man, remained in the car, the other entered the office and sought to "borrow" money for a few days, "to continue their journey," having "run out of funds," and offered to leave as collateral for the loan a diamond ring, watch and fountain pen. Suspicious of the pair, the manager did not advance the requested funds, and their arts of persuasion having failed, the pair drove away. It was later learned they called at the company's Amity elevator, and with no better results. This same plot was tried at the two elevators a couple of years ago. It is believed the collateral offered was stolen goods.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Martin B. Weaver, 72, assistant superintendent of the Cleveland Grain Co., died Feb. 17, after two months' illness.

Warren K. Mannon, 40, Indianapolis grain dealer and sec'y-treas. of the Standard Elvtr. Co., and a member of the Board of Trade, died Feb. 10, after an illness of 5 days.

The ten elevators which have been operated by the Indiana Grain Producers, Inc., have been sold or otherwise disposed of to various interests. The grain purchased by these elevators was sold to the Farmers National Grain Corp., which is now under liquidation.

By a recent order of the I. C. C. on and after July 1, 1938, no driver of a for-hire motor vehicle operating in interstate commerce, shall be on duty longer than 60 hours in any one week, or 15 hours in any one day, with a further limitation of hours actually at work in any one day to 12.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n recently enrolled the following new members: Morristown Elvtr. Co., Inc., Morristown; The Water-Type Spray Co., Chicago, Ill.; Peoria Cordage Co., Peoria, Ill.; Holland Mills, Inc., Piqua, O.; The Miller Feed Co., Defiance, O.; Dickinson Fuel Co., Charleston, W. Va.; Farmers Grain Co., Rensselaer; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Cincinnati, O. Our membership has reached a new high peak during its existence.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y.

IOWA

Ottosen, Ia.—Henry B. Lovig is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Davenport, Ia.—Davenport Elvtr. Co. has put in a new No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Bingham (Shenandoah p. o.), Ia.—The O. M. Dougherty elevator has been leased by George Van Buskirk of Shenandoah.

Rembrandt, Ia.—Earl Tongate, former manager of Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., is now with Federal-North Iowa, on the road.

Dodge Center, Ia.—Central Flour & Feed Co. has put in a new No. 2 one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, motor drive.

Atlantic, Ia.—Roy M. Scott, formerly of Griswold, has started his new duties as a salesman for the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Killduff, Ia.—Burglars entered the R. C. Fleck Elvtr. Co. office Feb. 6, broke the cash register and escaped with about \$7 in small change.

Linn Grove, Ia.—Fire recently damaged the office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. It is believed to have been caused by defective wiring.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—L. H. Burleeson, local manager for Lamson Bros. & Co., had the misfortune to lose his father recently. Burial was in Ft. Dodge.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—A. D. Hayes Co., grain, seed and feed dealers, recently moved its offices here from New London. C. F. Hayes is pres. of the firm.

Royal, Ia.—Harry C. Hale of the Hale Grain Co. is now confined to St. Joseph's Hospital in Sioux City taking treatment for arthritis.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Corwith, Ia.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Grain Co., Dec. 8, it was voted in favor of immediate dissolution of the company. Its charter had expired Sept. 1, 1937.

Humboldt, Ia.—Delmar Anderson of Britt has leased the Vinson warehouse and is remodeling it before installing machinery to be used in the processing of popped wheat, rice and corn for breakfast food.

Norwich (Shenandoah p. o.), Ia.—George Van Buskirk, grain and feed dealer of Shenandoah, has leased the local elevator and the elevator at Bingham from the Oscar M. Dougherty estate.

Blairsburg, Ia.—Jess Lukehart is the new manager of Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., having resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Laurel. He took the place of E. A. Fuller, who recently resigned.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Kenneth R. Cervene has succeeded H. C. Brand as manager of the local Quaker Oats Co. plant. Mr. Brand was recently transferred to Cedar Rapids. Mr. Cervene was first assistant to Mr. Brand.

Morley, Ia.—Harold Nicoll, proprietor of the Nicoll hatchery and feed store at Mechanicsville, has purchased the Morley elevator, taking possession Feb. 1. He will operate it under the name Morley Feed & Grain Co.

Sutherland, Ia.—The Sutherland Grain Co., owned by J. E. Stockdale, Estherville, Ia., has installed a needle machine and is installing a hammer mill for custom grinding, the grinder being a Kelly-Duplex, powered by a 50 h. p. motor, direct connected.—Sutherland Grain Co., V. A. Branstetter, mgr.

Des Moines, Ia.—Barbara Jane Westerfield, daughter of J. C. (Jack) Westerfield, of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, was recently married to J. R. Jensen of Des Moines. Barbara has attended several of the National Conventions in addition to state affairs and the boys all wish her luck in her new duties.—A. G. T.

Elk Horn, Ia.—The Harlan Rendering Co. has purchased the elevator and stockyards from Anton Christensen. Alvin Krogstad will be the new manager. Mr. Christensen will continue his trucking business. He bot the elevator recently from the Farmers Co-op. It was formerly run by the Cox Grain & Feed Co.

Hospers, Ia.—Charges of attempting to defraud the Jungers Elvtr. Co. by short weighing corn he purchased there, were dropped Feb. 15 again Rex Emerson, 24, Marysville, Mo. Emerson was reported to have made restitution for more than 3,000 lbs. of corn hauled away from the elevator in 2 trucks earlier in the same week.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—H. C. Brand, former manager of the Quaker Oats Co. office at Fort Dodge and an employe of the company for 31 years, has been transferred to this city to become head of the grain department. He will move his family here as soon as suitable quarters are secured. Mr. Brand succeeded Oscar Kemp, a veteran employe, who is retiring.

Osage, Ia.—The installation of a seed-treating center to enable the farmer to increase his small grain yields by about 10 per cent and at the same time avoid the danger of heavier losses due to preventable diseases is being considered by the Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. A new machine recently devised by the bureau of agricultural engineering of the U. S. Department of Agriculture provides a convenient means of having the small grain treated before planting.

Estherville, Ia.—Notice of dissolution of Golden Sun Milling Co. was given recently by H. N. Jensen, pres., and L. M. Jensen, sec'y-treas. of the corporation. The decision was reached at a meeting held Dec. 31, 1937.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled by Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hampton; Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., Alta; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Marcus; Farmers Coop. Elev. Co., Pierson; Plymouth Cereal Mills, LeMars; W. H. Whitney Elvtr., Aurelia; A. Fraser Elvtr., Aurelia; W. L. Sanborn Co., Moline; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Peterson; Heise Grain Co., Nemaha; W. A. Galbraith & Son, Newell. We are out to hit the 100 mark in 1938 memberships and reinstatements by the time of the convention in Des Moines, May 2-3. Director Sam Eastlack has issued a challenge to all other directors and members: "Sac County will be the first 100 per cent county." How about it?—Ron Kennedy, sec'y.

Cresco, Ia.—Peddling truckers, especially those peddling goods without a license, will find Iowa a strict law-enforcing state, as Lloyd Lawson, 23, of Greysville, Mo., can personally attest. Lawson, a trucker, had 21,000 pounds of Missouri coal on his truck when arrested by Sheriff Albert T. Pederson of Howard county for peddling goods without a license. Broke before the court, when Lawson could not pay the fine the judge very accommodatingly "accepted" the 21,000 pounds of coal in settlement, allowing Lawson to return to his Missouri home a sadder and a wiser man. "Just tell your Missouri truckers it isn't healthy to come here to sell their wares. We have dealers of our own," were the sheriff's parting words. Incidentally the coal was distributed among relief clients.

KANSAS

Climax, Kan.—Arnold & Colyer, of Severy, recently purchased the local Bates Elevator.

Ellis, Kan.—Windstorm damages were reported by the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. recently.

Denmark, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. reported windstorm damages received Jan. 13.

Voda (Collyer p. o.), Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. property was damaged in a recent windstorm.

Greenleaf, Kan.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n recently purchased a new one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Axtell, Kan.—Clifford Downie, 21, is serving a jail sentence at Marysville for the theft of five casks of millet from William B. Gallagher, local dealer.

Peabody, Kan.—Clyde Huddle will be retained at the Peabody Milling Co. plant under the new management. Nelson H. Poe is manager. Mr. Poe is a partner with Harold P. Trusler and Otto Behymer in the firm.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Red Star elevator, managed for years by Ed Vlcek, is being dismantled and moved to El Dorado. This is one of the old landmarks of Ellsworth. In recent years, however, it has not been in operation much of the time.

Zends, Kan.—The Red Star Elvtr. Co. is planning to build a new elevator here in the near future. It will be larger and more modern than the present structure. Recently the plant was threatened by fire when a truck driven up to it backfired and caught fire.

Downs, Kan.—Ralph Wentz and Joe Thummel have leased the Downs Flour Mill from the owners, Schandler & Nuss, and will continue to conduct a wholesale and retail business, as well as to exchange feed and flour for wheat. Mr. Wentz has been employed at the mill under various managements for several years.

Copeland, Kan.—Under federal court orders the Co-op. Equity Exchange Elevator, reputedly the largest farmer-owned grain elevator in the country, is to be sold at auction at Cimarron Feb. 28 to satisfy a \$79,727 judgment held by the F. C. A. The elevator serves an area which has had poor wheat crops for the last several years.—L. H.

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HARRY B. OLSON ASHLAND, ILL.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Wilson, Kan.—Arthur C. Soukup has purchased the interests of the Zeman-Jarus Grain Co. and is now operating the business under the name of Soukup Grain Co. The business is affiliated with the Smoot Grain Co. of Salina. E. C. Jarus remains as manager of the new firm.

Arma, Kan.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has affirmed the decision of the McPherson County district court awarding \$18 per week for 125 weeks as workmen's compensation for the amputation of Don Johnson's leg following the overturning of a truck he was driving with 200 sacks of feed and 5 tons of flour for the Arma Elvtr. Co., having headquarters at Arma and Pittsburg and operating a fleet of 10 or 12 trucks under license as a private carrier.

Hesston, Kan.—The Hesston Milling Co. will do some extensive remodeling as soon as the weather will permit, according to an announcement made by R. S. Troyer, owner. The east wing of the mill has been given a new roof to increase storing capacity as the first step in the remodeling program. Soon work will start on the north wing, the lean-to there to be moved east to form a loading dock, and a new office, 16x24 ft., will be built where the north wing now stands.

Wichita, Kan.—I. D. Chamness, accountant for the Kansas Milling Co., was elected pres. of the Ass'n of Mill Cost Accountants, a new organization, meeting in Topeka early this month. Other officers named were: E. J. Jung, Hutchinson, vice-pres.; R. R. McCreight, Kansas City, Mo., sec'y; Rex Payne, Wichita, was named chairman of a com'te on organization, name and by-laws, and F. A. Smith, Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, chairman of the membership com'te.

Meade, Kan.—H. E. Hartshorn, for several years manager of the Meade Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co., has resigned his position to form a business partnership with Quinby Demmitt to handle the John Deere line of tractors and farm implements. This contract has been held by the Co-op. Elevator company in the past, and was offered the directors again this year. But stringent requirements of the contract terms led them to decline it, in the best interests of the elevator company, they announced.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—To recover \$23,000, the difference between the contract price and the market value for which 100,000 bus. of grain were sold, the Early & Daniel Co. filed suit in Circuit Court against the Tom Moore Distillery Co. In the petition, the plaintiff alleges it contracted to sell the grain to the defendant for \$86,250. When the grain was ready for delivery the defendant refused to accept it, and the grain was sold at the market value for \$63,250. The plaintiff is asking for the difference. Suit had previously been filed in the Federal court.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Williamsport, Md.—William Gower & Son recently put in a No. 1 half-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

MICHIGAN

Snover, Mich.—Snover Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged in a recent windstorm.

Utica, Mich.—Utica Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has recently built a new feed mill and garage.

Ellsworth, Mich.—Fire of electrical origin, Feb. 2, damaged the property of the Ellsworth Farmers Exchange.

Clarksville, Mich.—The Roy Smith Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder ahead of its hammer mill.

Munger, Mich.—Chatfield Bean & Grain Co. has recently purchased a new No. 4 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Prattville, Mich.—Frank & Sons Feed Mill recently installed a Eureka variable speed hammermill feeder manufactured by White Sales Corp.

Byron, Mich.—The Central Elvtr. Co. has installed ahead of its hammer mill a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher Feeder for mixed ear corn and small grain.

Alto, Mich.—Bargy Bros. Grain & Feed Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new Eureka Molasses Mixing Plant powered by a Fairbanks Ball Bearing totally inclosed fan cooled motor. White Bros. received the contract.

Galien, Mich.—Lynn J. Pardee has installed some new Kelly Duplex machinery consisting of a No. 2 Vertical Feed Mixer, No. 4 Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder and No. 5½-D Corn Cracker and Grader and Corn Sheller.

Bloomington, Mich.—Will W. Whitney on Feb. 3, sold a part of his interest in the Bloomington Milling Co. to Louis M. Edger-ton, a former employee, who will take over the management at the end of the fiscal year, July 1. Mr. Whitney will celebrate his 75th birthday anniversary March 25.

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n held its 45th annual midwinter meeting Feb. 23 and 24 at Hotel Olds, a week later than the original date set, enabling more time for the preparation of the federal-state bean grades data. The Lansing bean men acted as hosts and had prepared an interesting program of entertainment with a luncheon featuring the last day's session.

Pittsford, Mich.—The Pittsford Milling Co. is remodeling the interior of its mill by building a partition to inclose the flour mill unit from the grain and feed department. They have installed electric power thruout the plant, which includes a separate motor to operate each of its three units. One of these latter is a new hammermill, increasing the efficiency of its custom grinding department.

Conklin, Mich.—Dykstra Elevator has opened for business here, doing both grinding and mixing of feeds. Sam Dykstra of Holland recently bot the building that has served Conklin and community for a grain elevator and feed grinding mill for many years. He has equipped the elevator with new machinery and will carry on a general elevator business. Until all departments of the enterprise are ready for full operation, however, he will operate the grinding and mixing department alone.

Ionia, Mich.—Jonathan Hale & Sons recently installed a new corn crusher in conjunction with its corn shelling. The spouting and conveyor is of a type that permits either the shelled or crushed ear to go direct to the grinder hoppers. Powerful electromagnets are set above the hammer mill grinder to remove any metallic particles which may happen to be in the whole grain. The storage warehouse has been rebuilt and the mill capacity increased. Laurence I. Hale is the manager.

MINNESOTA

Blackduck, Minn.—F. M. Sipes has established a feed business here.

Milona, Minn.—Spruce Center Mills have just recently purchased a Model L Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Springfield, Minn.—Earhard Appel, manager of the Springfield Milling Corporation's elevator here for 35 years, has resigned.

Hopkins, Minn.—Farm Service Store, Inc., has installed ahead of its hammer mill a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder for mixed ear corn and small grain.

Sauk Creek, Minn.—The Central Minnesota Milling Co. recently installed a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder for mixed ear corn and small grain ahead of its hammer mill.

Hayfield, Minn.—A new 1-ton capacity Kelly-Duplex feed mixer has been added to the equipment of the Hayfield Farmers Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. Gus Bakke is manager of the elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John G. McHugh, who resigned recently as sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, died of a heart attack at Lake Worth, Fla., Feb. 14. Interment was at Minneapolis.

Adrian, Minn.—W. C. Conklin, of Des Moines, Ia., and Ray Brinkman of Rock Rapids, Ia., have leased the feed mill in Adrian and are now operating it. Milton Nicks is acting as manager.

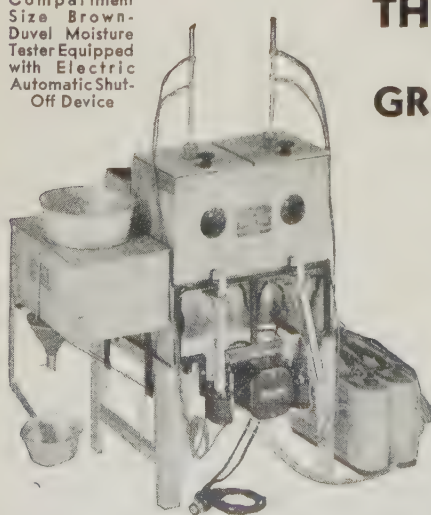
Eldred, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator & Trading Co. is installing a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with a 28x9 platform; 76" Strong-Scott air lift; new boots on each of the two legs. General repairs will also be made to bring the elevator up to first class condition. Hogenson Const. Co. is doing the work.

Wells, Minn.—A new warehouse has just been completed at the Frank Bros. Elevator and will be used for the storage of feed. The new building is 30x30 ft. and is west of the elevator proper. The building has a capacity of 130 tons. The elevator is also adding another feed grinder, a No. 5 J-Bee Hammer Mill, operated by a 100 h. p. motor.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Hoelz Milling Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire Jan. 16, has leased a warehouse and is continuing in the feed grinding business. The hammermill in the old plant has been salvaged and repaired, and in addition has purchased a Kelly Duplex Convertible Mixer. The company recently opened its branch at Henderson where another Kelly Duplex Mixer was installed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In order to store grain it is necessary for the warehouseman to obtain both a grain buyer's and a grain storage license, as well as a warehouseman's grain storage bond, according to Al Hansen, state supervisor of local warehouses. As amended by the 1937 session of the legislature, the law reads "All public local grain warehouses shall be licensed annually by the Commission. * * * Commencing with the first day of September, 1937, every license shall expire at midnight on the thirtieth day of June, the fee shall be \$5 for each license. * * * Any person, firm or corporation desiring to purchase grain from producers for the purpose of resale shall procure a license therefor from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. * * * The license fee for each buyer shall be \$5." Under section 5071 appear the following as to requirements for obtaining a grain storage license: "All public local grain warehousemen shall secure from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission a grain storage license for such warehouse. A license fee of \$5 shall be paid to said Commission for each license. * * * Warehouseman shall file with the Commission a bond in such sum as the Commission may prescribe, which sum shall not be less than \$1,500. Such bonds shall be filed annually and cover the period of the license."

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Fairmont, Minn.—Fire in the Musser Bros. Elvtr. Co. warehouse Feb. 4 caused a \$1,000 loss. The blaze started in binder twine stored in the northwest corner of the building and this stock was practically a total loss. Considerable small grain seed was burned, and some farming implements stored in the building were damaged. The blaze was brot under control before the flames spread to the elevator structure a short distance east. The business is operated by J. C. Musser, Jr. and Claire Musser.

We are indebted to C. F. Macdonald, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, for a copy of the annual report issued by that exchange for the year ending Dec. 31, 1937. The book is a complete compilation of facts and figures dealing on the business transacted by the board during the year. It gives a list of members of the board, the personnel of standing com'ites for 1938, and a list of firm and corporation members of the board as revised to Feb. 15, 1938. The officers of the board for this year are listed as well as a complete roster of executive officers since its organization.

MISSOURI

Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow Milling Co. elevator was damaged by wind Jan. 29.

St. Louis, Mo.—Peter Willi has installed a No. 1 one half-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Columbia, Mo.—Barkwell Feed & Coal Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Model L Hammer Mill.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. L. Binkley, for the past 8 years federal grain inspector in Oklahoma City, Okla., has been transferred here.

Smithville, Mo.—The Ecton elevator, occupied by the Pioneer Feed Co. was damaged by fire resulting from a defective flue, recently. Mr. and Mrs. Boss McComas, who operate the feed company, sustained the loss of grain, sacked feed and office furniture.

The annual convention of the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n will be held May 26 at the Kentwood Arms Hotel, Springfield, Mo. We hope we can make this the greatest convention our organization has ever held.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Higginsville, Mo.

LaGrange, Mo.—Lester Hoffman of Luray has been elected manager of the LaGrange Elvtr. Co. J. L. Tibesar, manager pro tem following the resignation of W. L. Kramer, will remain in the office for a time until Mr. Hoffman becomes acquainted with the work.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Bartlett-Frazier Co. has opened a mill feed office here, with Stanley Russell, recently of the mill feed department of the I. C. Worth Commission Co., in charge, and under the supervision of C. H. Williamson, head of the St. Louis office.

St. Louis, Mo.—Puffed Cereal Co. of Missouri, a subsidiary of Puffed Cereals, Inc., of Minneapolis, recently formed, has leased a four story building in this city in which machinery will be installed for the manufacture of cereals. P. H. Woodbury, Minneapolis, is pres. of the organization.

Osceola, Mo.—John E. Mills, of the Good News Feed Stores, Inc., has leased the Osceola Mill from C. L. Duvall and has changed its name to the Good News Mill. Roy Williams was retained at the mill under the new management. Later it is planned to add mixing equipment to enable the mill to custom grind and mix.

Kansas City, Mo.—While the sales and administrative offices of the Southwestern Milling division of the Standard Milling Co. will be moved from Kansas City to Chicago about April 1, an office will be maintained here to handle local sales, grain buying, mill operations and accounting. The company operates a mill at Kansas City, Kan., with a daily capacity of 5,800 bbls. The company has storage facilities for 750,000 bus. of wheat.

W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., has issued the annual statistical report of the board for the year 1937. The book is a concise resume of the year's activities, a complete compilation of figures giving detailed account of receipts, shipments and prices of grain passing thru the exchange's transactions. Names of present officers, directors and personnel of com'ites of the board appear in the opening pages and a roster of members is printed in the last pages.

Jasper, Mo.—The R. R. Carter Elvtr. Co. reported damages received during a windstorm Jan. 29. Jasper Farmers Exchange also sustained damages in the storm.

St. Joseph, Mo.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held Feb. 9, a resolution adopted by the board of directors was presented to Robert R. Clark in appreciation of his thirty-one years of service to the organization. Mr. Clark recently retired as general manager of the Quaker Oats Co. in St. Joseph. Mr. Clark, elected a director of the chamber in 1907, recently resigned and, with Mrs. Clark, will leave about March 1 for California to make their home.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Before a membership meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Feb. 9 Chester L. Weekes, manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., gave a highly interesting talk, citing especially the need for local water transportation. Mr. Weekes in a brief resume of local grain trade history pictured St. Joseph as the grain market center from the days of the early settlers to today. He traced the grain and milling industry down to the present time and discussed in detail methods of handling grain thru the St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Tebbetts, Mo.—Fire destroyed the D. L. Rootes flour and feed mill the afternoon of Feb. 8. The four story structure was consumed quickly, no part of its contents was saved. The loss is estimated at more than \$25,000. The fire started when the tractor back-fired when being used as power for a corn shelling machine. Fire from the exhaust igniting a huge pile of corn shucks nearby, and the flames spread quickly, fed by a large accumulation of flour and feed dust. A large grain elevator situated near the mill was badly scorched on one wall. The greater part of the company's wheat is stored in this elevator.

MONTANA

Harlowton, Mont.—The report that the Montana Grain Testing Laboratory here is being closed and that James Aitken, manager, will leave for Portland, is erroneous. George H. Moran, chief inspector, State Dept. of Agri. Labor and Industry, writes as follows: "The Montana State Testing Laboratory at Harlowton has been moved. The present location adjoins the office of the Montana Flour Mills Co. at Harlowton and Mr. James Aitken, who has been employed in the capacity of licensed inspector by this department for the past fourteen years, will continue to conduct the work of the Laboratory for the State."

NEBRASKA

Ogallala, Neb.—The property of the Gibbon Roller Mills was damaged recently by explosion of an oil stove.

Irvington, Neb.—The O'Neil Lumber & Grain Co. is installing a Hall Signaling Grain Distributor in its new elevator. Mr. Talley is the contractor.

Union, Neb.—Elmer Withrow, assistant at the George A. Stites Elevator, was confined to his home for several days recently because of a sprained back.

Upland, Neb.—By a vote of 40 to 23 stockholders, Feb. 6, sold the Farmers Union Co. elevator to Hart, Bartlett, Sturdevant Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. recently installed new bleaching and cleaning machinery and new sacking equipment. In the mill room, bins are being taken out and in their place is being constructed a packing room where small package products will be packed. Other improvements at the plant are also in progress, to be completed early in March.

Omaha, Neb.—The circuit court of appeals at Kansas City has reversed the decision of Federal District Judge Donohoe of Omaha which freed the Urdike Grain Corp. of an elevator lease here "unprofitable." The elevator involved is located at Council Bluffs, Ia., and is owned by the North Western railroad, which appealed the Omaha decision. The railroad sued to get judgment for \$33,000 back rent and accruing rental at the rate of \$4,823.33 a month. The decision, by Judge Seth Thomas, stated that whatever loss the Urdike company and other Omaha grain dealers may be suffering thru the rate changes, this is no legal objection to the carrying out of the contract.

THE call is for *brains*,
thought and *knowledge*.

Business has long since ceased to be a series of price haggling, a continual measurement of greed and sharp wits against sharp wits and greed. The *real business men* of this age are *creators* — not *cheats* — they operate for both *community benefit* and *individual interest* — they are seeking *permanent customers* and *long run development*.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska Millers Ass'n in its annual convention held here Feb. 8 elected L. J. Vandenberg of Spalding, pres. to succeed Alex E. Etting of David City, and Edgar J. Havekost of Scribner, vice-pres.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, was re-elected sec'y-treas. Directors elected for a 2 year term were W. W. Naylor, Chadron; E. J. Aufderheide, Deshler, and Charles Grothe, of Geneva. A demand that any "blanket increase in freight rates be modified to retain present differentials between marketing terminals" was voiced in a resolution adopted which pointed out that most businesses have been founded on the differential and a change would "disrupt long established trade relations." Another resolution expressed opposition to the McAdoo bills, now before congress, which would eliminate payment of tolls on intercoastal business shipped thru the Panama Canal.

Kenesaw, Neb.—A partially successful plot to burn the Kenesaw Mill & Elvtr. Co. in order to collect \$5,000 in insurance on the mill and \$1,500 on the grain, was brot to light with the arrest of John Sahling, 44, a truck driver, early the morning of Feb. 5. Caught in the act of setting the mill blaze and seized as he was running from the building, ultimate investigation involved three others in the plot, two the sons of Henry Augustin, manager of the mill. According to signed statements a fire that damaged the mill on Feb. 4, the night previous, was set by La Monte Sahling at the instigation of Lester F. "Chub" Augustin, 32, who has confessed he offered to pay John Sahling \$100 to burn the mill. The fourth man involved is Lawrence A. Augustin, Kenesaw embalmer, a brother of "Chub." The latter is a Kenesaw fireman. According to the disclosures La Monte Sahling poured tractor fuel over the interior of the mill and then set it afire Feb. 4. The blaze discovered, as fireman, "Chub" Augustin helped put out the fire and then later carried more tractor fuel into the building, which was used early the following morning by John Sahling to set the second blaze, he not knowing of the fire the previous evening. "Chub" Augustin is free on a \$1,000 bond furnished by his father. John Sahling is in Adams County jail.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—One hundred guests attended the informal dinner given Feb. 1 by members of the Grain & Flour Exchange at Hotel Lennox. Professional entertainment followed the dinner. Carl J. B. Currie, pres. of the exchange, was in charge.

NEW YORK

Baldwinsville, N. Y.—Eastern Semolina Mills, Inc., who recently leased the Baldwinsville Flour Mills, will remodel the plant.

Washingtonville, N. Y.—Thomas Fulton feed mill was recently purchased by the Grange League Federation, who will operate the plant.

New York, N. Y.—W. D. Bleier, New York manager for Flour Mills of America, has been elected to regular membership in the Produce Exchange.

Jamestown, N. Y.—E. C. Kessler, for many years vice pres. of the Ames-Burns Co., has been elected pres. following the recent death of George W. Hosie. Keith Bailey has been named office manager and George Kessler, a son of the pres., has been added to the sales force.

BUFFALO LETTER

The annual meeting of the Corn Exchange was held Feb. 15.

Owen J. Kavanagh has been re-elected pres. of the Grain Elevtr. Employes, local 1286. Vincent Coughlin was elected sec'y. An April dance is being planned.

The Kellogg Grain & Elevtr. Co. has announced that, effective Feb. 11, it will operate under the name of the Kellogg Grain & Elevtr. Division of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

J. A. Sim, pres. of the Standard Milling Co., which operates the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling division with a mill here, announces that the general office of the company will be moved from New York to Chicago on or about April 1.—G. E. T.

Dissolution of the Farmers National Grain Corp. voted by stockholders recently will mean closing of the Buffalo office of the corporation. The corporation, sponsored by the Federal Farm board and financed largely by government funds, will go into the hands of regional co-operative ass'ns.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Chaffee, N. D.—Henry Krueger is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., succeeding L. P. Trudeau.

Brocket, N. D.—The Equity Elevtr. & Trading Co. reported windstorm damages sustained recently.

Dahlen, N. D.—Fire, believed to have been caused by an overheated chimney, Feb. 1, destroyed the office and driveway of the Osborne-McMillan Elevtr. Co.

Jamestown, N. D.—Relative to the status of our old elevator war claims against the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation set up during the World War to facilitate the handling and processing of grain for war purposes, if any of our members feel that they can still submit proof of claim of the amount of money due them, we would be glad to submit it to the Comptroller General. Mr. Lemke leads us to believe, in the letter received, that we can still collect under the proper proof and it would at least be interesting to find out the present view of the Comptroller General relative to this matter.—C. H. Conaway, sec'y North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

New Rockford, N. D.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Eddy County Roller Mill Feb. 14. The loss is estimated to be about \$30,000. H. H. Thorpe is manager of the mill. Besides the building, an unestimated amount of flour and grain was destroyed.

Manvel, N. D.—The Manvel Farmers Union Elevator has let contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for the construction of a 35,000 bus., cribbed, iron clad annex adjoining its elevator. The annex is being built on a reinforced concrete slab and will contain 9 hoppers bottom bins, with 18" Atlas conveyor belts above and below the bins. Roller bearing equipped conveyor equipment will be used. Grain for the annex will be discharged from the legs of the elevator on a transfer belt, and carried to conveyor over the annex bins, where it will be discharged into a hopper, then thru a distributor to bins. A complete bin alarm system will be installed.

Cavalier, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has let the contract to J. H. Fisch Co. to raise its old elevator, and build a new 50,000 bu. modern elevator in its place. Work on this new structure is expected to start April 1. It will be practically a duplicate of the new Farmers Elevtr. at Comstock, Minn., designed and built by the Fisch company. Its roof and sides will be iron clad, its floor cross work, with a 16 ft. ceiling; it will have double legs equipped with Strong-Scott head drives; 20-ton Fairbanks Scale; Richardson Automatic Loading Scale. As far as is practicable the lumber from the old elevator will be used in the new. The office will be completely overhauled and a vault installed. J. C. Hurley is manager.

Litchville, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. will be closed in March, according to plans of the National Grain Corp. under which setup the business has been operated for the past several years. So far as this corporation is concerned, it is announced the closing will be permanent. The local plant was the elevator of a company organized some 30 years ago. During the early years of its history it prospered. With changing times and too thin an expansion of varied interests came financial difficulties, however, and in the 1920s the elevator was taken over by the Farmers Union, and later, in 1930, by the National Grain Corp. A. V. Dahl is the present manager. Mr. Dahl was manager of the old Equity elevator until it closed in 1928, after which, for a year, he was manager of the Woodworth elevator, taking active charge of the Farmers plant when it was taken over by the National Grain Corp. A few years ago, a gesture was made to turn the elevator back to the local farmers, but nothing came of it.

OHIO

Lancaster, O.—A. Deeds and Son's elevator was damaged Jan. 24 by wind.

Brookville, O.—Loy Mill has recently purchased a No. 2 one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Kenton, O.—P. W. Breidenbach & Son sustained property damage Jan. 25 during a windstorm.

Ingomar, O.—Mineralized Yeast Mills Co. recently sustained property damage in windstorm.

New Washington, O.—New Washington Equity Co.'s plant was damaged by wind Jan. 30.

Greenfield, O.—Fayette Producers Ass'n has installed a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Paulding, O.—Paulding Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator sustained windstorm damages Jan. 24 and Jan. 26.

Orwell, O.—Hodge Feed Store has installed a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder ahead of its hammer mills.

Pleasantville, O.—Pleasantville Mill Co. reported damages sustained at its plant during a windstorm Jan. 24.

West Jefferson, O.—John Murray & Son have recently installed a new corn cracker and grader at their local elevator.

Broughton (Latty p. o.), O.—The Paulding Equity Exchange Co. reported damages sustained in windstorms on Jan. 24 and Jan. 26.

Haskins, O.—Russell Schmyr is manager of the Haskins Farmers Grain Co., succeeding Marion Barough, who is now manager of the Grand Rapids Farmers Co.

Jackson, O.—Ralston Purina Mills, of St. Louis, Mo., recently entertained dealers and employes of southeastern Ohio counties at a banquet at Cambrian hotel.

Petersburg, O.—Petersburg Milling Co. has installed a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder ahead of its hammer mill and is now prepared to feed mixed ear corn and small grain.

Springfield, O.—The Stratton Grain Co. has just completed remodeling the elevator it acquired here last summer to facilitate handling its rapidly expanding merchandising business. Earl E. McConnell, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., is in charge of the business.

Huron, O.—The Old Mill building, landmark which has stood on the banks of the Huron River since 1871, has been sold by Mrs. Clara Smith, widow of the late Grant Smith, to John Strouse of the Strouse Lumber & Supply Co. of Castalia. The building will be razed.

Columbus, O.—Holland Mills, Inc., newly incorporated, headed by G. A. Holland, formerly connected with Allied Mills and an incorporator of the Old Fort Mills at Marion, O., has recently been affiliated with Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Carey, O.—The Carey Mill & Elevtr. Co. remain under the same management, the deal pending for lease on the property and business by F. Russell Shaw and W. Herbert Shaw of Cygnet, not being consummated. W. H. Smith of Findlay is proprietor of the concern and Miss Mamie Lanker will continue to have charge of the office.

Marion, O.—Twenty Ohio and Pennsylvania members of the sales staff of Old Fort Mills held a luncheon meeting at Hotel Marion recently at which details for marketing a livestock food concentrate, to be mixed with other grains, were announced. The company will sell its concentrates to dealers who grind and mix feeds. Up to this time it has sold only the prepared feeds.

Ney, O.—Edward Meyers, 63, hay and grain dealer, died recently. He had been in ill health for the past 1½ years, his death being due to complications growing out of spinal injuries received in an auto accident in Indiana June 26, 1936. Mr. Meyers was engaged the greater part of his business career in the grain trade, operating various elevators here over a period of years.

Columbus, O.—Under the state law truckers who haul for hire must obtain a PUC license, but those who buy or sell grain must pay the excise tax on each bus purchased to the state, the same as every grain dealer. There are many truckers actively engaged in the buying and hauling of grain in the state who have no license and some openly brag that they do not pay the tax. The names of several truckers have been given us and we in turn have handed them to the Commission who will check up on their activities. We can eliminate some of the unfair practices if we can compel the chiselers to comply with the law. Send me the name and address, also the number of the state license tag of any trucker who is operating in your territory, also stating if he carries a PUC permit. We can have him checked up and fined if he has been evading the law. Your name will not be used in our report.—Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

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Clyde, O.—Rush Richmond, Sandusky county deputy sheriff and deputy in charge of the sheriff's office at the court house, resigned his office recently, to accept a position with the Slessman & Son Elvtr. Co. here.

Marion, O.—Maurice Dunlap of Greenwood recently purchased a part interest in the Victory Feed & Supply Co. now being operated by Dr. E. E. Clore of Greenwood and Dr. Moench of Mt. Victory, O. He will assume complete charge of the firm.

Columbus, O.—The officers and members of the governing board of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a special meeting here Feb. 8 when a com'te was named to serve on the new Activities Com'te, to prepare the program and select the speakers for the ass'n's annual meeting at the Deshler-Wallick hotel in this city on June 26-27-28. This com'te is composed of Pres. O'Brien, F. E. Watkins, H. E. Fredericks, H. R. Wooley and the sec'y. The com'te will also give plenty of attention to the amusement side of the program and solicits suggestions for the occasion from all members.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Edmond, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently added grinding and mixing of feeds to its elevator business.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoma Feed Brokerage Co. has a new No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Bison, Okla.—Contract for building a concrete elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been let to Chalmers & Borton.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, is recovering from a severe attack of influenza.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. W. Fletcher was recently appointed federal grain supervisor, succeeding H. L. Binkley, who has been moved to Kansas City.

Perry, Okla.—The old Perry Mill & Elvtr. property, now owned by General Mills, is being torn down. The plant had not been in operation for over a year.

Vinita, Okla.—The Vinita Hay & Grain Co.'s elevator was almost completely destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin Feb. 9. Loss of between \$18,000 and \$25,000 was estimated by W. O. Dillon, owner. Most of the loss was covered by insurance.—L. H.

Cherokee, Okla.—Red Star Milling's elevator, which had been doing business here for more than 30 years, was closed Jan. 31. Garfield McClure, who had been manager of the elevator for the past 20 years, stated he was informed the present intention of the company is to raise the elevator and warehouse and move it to some other location.

Corn, Okla.—Pete Rogalsky, owner of the Corn Milling Co., has been negotiating with A. P. Sights, of Clinton, for a Neptune Park site. In the event a satisfactory agreement is reached, the local plant will be moved there early this spring. The move to Clinton is being considered because of the railroad facilities in Clinton and because Clinton is located on a well-advertised highway, he said. If the move is made, the mill will be enlarged.

Deer Creek, Okla.—The local elevator, formerly owned by the Deer Creek Wheat Growers Ass'n, has become the property of the Clyde Co-op. Ass'n, which now owns elevators at Medford, Clyde, Renfrow and Deer Creek and has a Nardin elevator under lease. The boards of directors of the two ass'ns recently merged, and under the merger arrangement the Deer Creek Wheat Growers stock was to be canceled and Clyde Co-op. stock issued to replace it. The latter ass'n was to take over the liabilities and assets of the Deer Creek concern. The Deer Creek elevator figured in this transaction.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Oakesdale, Wash.—Funds are being solicited from the membership of the Farmers Co-op. for construction of a grain elevator.

Regional meetings of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n were scheduled to be held Feb. 23 at Portland, Ore., and Feb. 24 at Lewiston, Ida., with Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the National Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n as guest speaker at the evening dinner.—Ted Brasch, sec'y.

Bancroft, Ida.—Nelson J. Hogan, 77, a leader in public and civic affairs and one of the organizers of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., now out of existence, died recently of pneumonia.

Oakesdale, Wash.—Sid Curtis, former warehouseman, brot suit against the Mark P. Miller Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. for \$10,000 charging that the company broke the terms of a lease to four warehouses in this vicinity which he held.

Portland, Ore.—A new feed mill is under construction on the Dairy Co-op. Ass'n property, the association milling its own feed. C. E. Mariner, manager of the feed department, said the ass'n's feed business increased to 6,661 tons compared with 5,537 tons in 1936, making a net savings to the ass'n of \$13,520.96. It is expected the new mill will have been completed by May 1. It will have a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 tons per month.

Portland, Ore.—The Ganz Cereal Co., S. W. Front St., an outgrowth of the depression and one of Portland's newest cereal companies, has made great strides in the Portland market. Mr. Ganz, a Pullman conductor, conceived the idea of a cereal company while on furlough. Today you can buy this cereal under many names, two of which are Health Wheat and Golden Grain Cereal, but the name Ganz Cereal Co. is on all their packages.—R. T.

Portland, Ore.—The tenth annual meeting of the Portland Grain Exchange elected the following officers: pres., F. S. Roberts; vice pres., B. J. Greer; sec'y, D. V. Miller; treas., N. J. Barbare. Directors chosen by the members were P. M. Smith, B. J. Greer, George Krummeck, F. S. Roberts, N. J. Barbare, A. M. Chrystall, D. C. Miller, C. M. Wendell and R. E. McGee. Reports on the year's business showed a material increase over the 1936 operations.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 15—Reports from Washington, D. C., examiner for the national labor relations board, heard final testimony in the A. F. L. vs. C. I. O. fight for jurisdiction at Terminal flour mills here. By stipulation it was agreed by both sides that the employees of the plant subject to union jurisdiction total 50, that the A. F. L. flour and cereal workers have 30 enrollees in the mill proper and that the C. I. O. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union have 20 warehouse members. The I. L. W. U. filed actions against the company seeking recognition as bargaining agent for warehousemen. The A. F. L. intervened, asserting its right to organize all employees of the firm.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Washington, Pa.—S. K. Minor & Son has a new No. 6 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Albion, Pa.—J. W. Johnson & Son reported damages sustained Jan. 30 to its property during windstorm.

East Stroudsburg, Pa.—Traders Flour & Feed Co. has a new No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer and motor.

New Hope, Pa.—A group of local residents have purchased the L. A. Brown feed mill and will operate it as a community project.

Jamestown, Pa.—The McQuiston Co. recently installed a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder for mixed ear corn and small grain ahead of its hammer mill.

Darlington, Pa.—The Darlington Milling Co. recently installed ahead of its hammer mill a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher Feeder for mixed ear corn and small grain.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The White Dove Products Co., Inc., was granted a Pennsylvania charter with a capital of \$75,000 to deal in feed, meal and grain products. Incorporators are Margaret Gipple, Blanche M. Reese and Earl Horner, all of Harrisburg.

Wysox, Pa.—Waldo Bros. recently sold their local feed mill property to Vandervort Mills of Laceyville. The new owners are planning to install molasses feed mixing machinery in the plant in the very near future, to take care of the demand for this type of feed as well as to do custom grinding and mixing.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Alexandria, S. D.—Rockport Hutterian Brethren, Inc., recently installed a new Kelly Duplex No. 2 Vertical Feed Mixer.

Britton, S. D.—The old grain warehouse, known by early settlers as the Dougherty elevator, is being razed by its owners, Ed Jerde and C. W. Hughes.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri State Milling Co.'s local plant ceased operations Jan. 31 because of lack of market for its flour. C. A. Quarnberg, Rapid City, pres. of the company, said contrary to rumor, no plans for disturbing any of the plant's machinery or tearing down the mill building were considered, and that, if conditions warrant in the future, it will be placed in operation again.

SOUTHEAST

Monroe, N. C.—The Griffin-Hargett Feed Co. has been organized by J. E. Griffin, R. S. Hargett and G. H. Clontz, with a capitalization of \$25,000.

Canton, N. C.—The Rhinehart-Terrell Co. opened here recently under the ownership and management of C. Floyd Rhinehart and Ben Terrell. The firm is fully equipped for a feed and produce establishment. Mr. Rhinehart was general manager of the Haywood County Farmers Federation for more than four years. He was in business at Clyde and Sylva for a number of years. Mr. Terrell served as general manager of the Farmers Federation, in Canton, for more than 10 years, and is known as one of the most efficient feed men in this section.

Berkley (Norfolk p. o.), Va.—The Carva Milling has been formed by Berkley residents with a capital stock of \$50,000. Dr. J. M. Stokley is pres. The company has purchased a one acre site here and construction of a warehouse and grain elevator is expected to start immediately. It probably will have been completed in time for the plant to begin spring operations. Besides the elevator and warehouse the company will operate a grain drier of the type used for corn on the cob, and probably will engage in the processing of soybeans. With Dr. Stokley, officers of the company are Clyde F. Hill, vice-pres.; I. Galumbeck, second vice-pres.; W. B. Dawley, sec'y, and Walter F. Hunger, treas. These also comprise the board of directors with Bernard Glasser as the sixth member.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Farnsworth Feed & Coal Co. recently installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Livingston, Tenn.—John M. Wright, 80, one time operator of a grist mill, died Jan. 24 after an illness of several months.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—W. K. Morrow, Sr., pres. of the Standard Rice Co., died Feb. 8.

Iredell, Tex.—The Evans Produce Co. and Feed Mill was destroyed by fire recently.

Tulia, Tex.—The Tulia Farmers Wheat Growers, Inc., has bot the Tulia Milling Co. flour mill and will continue the business.

Orange, Tex.—The Gulf Feed Store has been incorporated, capital stock \$2,100; incorporators, M. E. Major, P. V. Seastrunk, Orvell W. Bunch.

Hamilton, Tex.—Henry Wisner of Hamilton Mill & Elvtr. Co., who was seriously injured in an auto wreck Dec. 13, is now on the road to recovery.

Fort Worth, Tex.—G. C. (Jerry) Henderson, formerly of the Henderson Grain Co., is in a serious condition. He has been in ill health for the past year.

Jacksonville, Tex.—Jacksonville Grain & Commission Co., merchandise; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, T. E. Acker, Mrs. T. E. Acker, and Mrs. J. C. Beard.

Lubbock, Tex.—S. E. Cone, of the Cone Grain & Seed Co. and a past pres. of Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was married recently to Miss Adeline Ziegenhaus. The ceremony was solemnized in Fort Worth.

UTAH

Provo, Utah—A new manufacturing plant for the grinding and mixing of feedstuffs for farm and poultry use will be erected here soon, according to J. S. Smith, manager of the Valley

[Continued to page 170.]

Field Seeds

Emma, Ind.—Earl V. Bender's 50x30 ft. seed warehouse is nearly completed.

Mason City, Ia.—A. N. Westwick has been appointed manager of the local Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. store.

Lexington, Ky.—S. 32 has been introduced in the state legislature to fix the standard bushel weight of Korean seed.

Minot, N. D.—March 15 is the date set for the North Dakota State Seed & Grain Show. County Agent Clair O. Southam is in charge.

Washington, D. C.—Sec'y of Agriculture Henry Wallace is reported to have expressed approval of Representative Coffee's pure seed bill.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Paul Batcheller and J. E. Zerfas have opened a wholesale and retail seed and feed business under the name "Batcheller's."

Galveston, Tex.—Galveston receipts of kafir in January totaled 85,500 bus. Shipments were 75,284 bus. kafir and 12,857 bus. milo.—Cotton Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. has opened a seed department in a local department store, placing Mrs. I. G. Randall in charge.

Creston, Ia.—Earl E. May has opened a branch seed store here with A. J. Way of New Sharon as manager, and Wayne Sheffel of Ft. Dodge, assistant manager.

Littlefield, Tex.—W. H. Cunningham has opened a retail and wholesale outlet for certified field and garden seeds. The Texas Certified Seed Growers have their state warehouse here.

Crown Point, Ind.—The Seberger Seed Store building has been purchased by McMahan Seed Co. and is being remodeled. The floor is being lowered to street level, and the entire front rebuilt.

Bismarck, N. D.—A series of 11 seed improvement and grasshopper control meetings are being held in northeastern North Dakota counties this month by the extension service of the state agricultural college.

New York, N. Y.—January receipts of flaxseed totaled 380,000 bus. During the month New York shipped 7,716 bus. clover seed, compared with shipment of 538 bus. clover seed and 28 bus. timothy seed in January, 1937.—Produce Exchange.

Cambridge, Ill.—Roy Morton, of Bowen, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Henry County Farmers Cooperative Seed Co. to succeed the late Daniel Hinman. He has been actively engaged in raising hybrid corn and field seed for several years.

Aurora, Ind.—Louis H. Bloom, 65, for many years a representative of the Leonard Seed Co., of Chicago (now known as Michael-Leonard Seed Co.), passed away Jan. 21. A gifted and jovial personality, many friends in the trade will miss him.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts of soybeans totaled 25,600 bus., of kafir 22,400 bus., during January, compared with 44,800 and 9,800 bus., respectively, in January, 1937. Shipments were 1,600 bus. soybeans, 8,400 bus. kafir, compared with 8,000, and none, respectively.—Merchants Exchange.

Iola, Wis.—A Waupaca county meeting of seed and fertilizer dealers was held at the county asylum farm Feb. 9. Among the speakers were E. D. Holden, crop and seed specialist, and C. J. Chapman, soil and fertilizer expert, from the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Winchester, Ind.—Field seeds are beginning to move, altho red clover and alfalfa are very high priced. Farmers seem to be optimistic about it, not worrying, apparently having accepted the philosophy that the government is going to help pay for it.—Goodrich Bros., C. C. Barnes, Ex N. pres.

Seattle, Wash.—Charles Malmo, 76, pioneer Seattle horticulturist and seedsman, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home Feb. 9. Born at Malmo, Sweden, Mr. Malmo came to the United States in 1878. He founded the Charles Malmo Nursery & Seed Co. in 1893. Actively operating this company in recent years was his son, Clark P. Malmo. The deceased had widespread business interests in the Pacific Northwest. Surviving are a daughter and two sons.

Clarinda, Ia.—Theft of "several hundred dollars" worth of seed from the Berry Seed Co. during the last three years has been admitted by five men, two of them company employees. The men are named by police as Clarence Rucker, Deo Cross, Golden Cain, Vinton Barnett and Ural Hartman. One of the men possessed a key to the seed warehouse. Confessions followed entrance of individual pleas of guilty in the justice court to embezzlement of \$20 worth of property.

Spokane, Wash.—Crested grass is being widely seeded on range land and abandoned wheat farms because it holds great promise both in providing forage for stock and checking erosion. When seeded to prevent erosion, it is often planted in rows two feet apart. Being perennial it spreads soon and fills in the gap. Thousands of acres are being planted in a manner similar to that where the grass is being raised for seed. Farmers have found it a most profitable crop so far but the margin is expected to decline as the supply of seed nears the demand.—F.K.H.

Boston, Mass.—Introduced in the state legislature is H. 1222, proposing the following changes in the Massachusetts seed law: (1) Omits the quantity of 10 lbs. of mixtures, requiring labeling of any quantity. (2) Special mixtures must be labeled as to name, variety and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of agricultural seed present in excess of 5% or more by weight of total mixture; also approximate per cent of germination of each seed present in the mixture in excess of 5% by weight of entire mixture, plus month and year seed was tested. . . . (5) The Commissioner of Agriculture is given authority to withhold from sale any seeds found to violate the law, until the law has been satisfied.

Guelph, Ont.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College here June 15-17.

Salem, Ore.—Oregon's department of agriculture has ruled that in sales of small lots of seed the department interprets the new seed law to mean that proper labeling of the bins or sacks of seeds from which the lots are drawn in the presence of the customer is in accord with labeling requirements. Delivery of even the smallest lots, however, requires that the packages must be properly labeled. Sack lots must be labeled regardless of the conditions, especially when exposed for sale.

Kentucky Seedsmen Elect Officers

A resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n, held in Louisville Feb. 1, placed the organization on record as opposed to efforts of the state agricultural experiment station to list "cheat" as a noxious weed.

Election of officers made W. P. Bunton, Louisville, pres.; E. H. Schaffner, Louisville, first vice-pres.; E. F. Spears, Paris, second vice-pres.; Geo. E. Hays, Jr., Louisville, sec'y-treas.

Seed Council Organized in Tennessee

A State Seed Council for Tennessee has been organized to promote use of improved quality seeds.

Members of the Council are H. E. Hendricks, Knoxville, of the agricultural extension service; L. R. Neel, Columbia, Tennessee experiment station; F. H. Spanier, Nashville, state department of agriculture; J. F. Porter, Columbia, State Farm Bureau; O. W. Dynes, Knoxville, College of Agriculture.

The Council is expected to advise with the Tennessee Crop Improvement Ass'n, an organization of farmers for production of certified seeds. It expects to establish standards of purity and quality for Tennessee grown seed, inaugurate field inspection and laboratory tests, and promote use of certified seed tags.

Auctioneer Liable for Purity of Seed

By C. N. SUNDBY, field supervisor of Minnesota weed and seed control.

The state pure seeds act provides that the person in possession of seed is responsible for its filling all legal requirements. This, naturally, includes the auctioneer as well as the farmer who owns the seed.

Another part of the law covering auctioneers and farmers is that dealing with weed seed tolerance. The law states that it is a violation of the law for anyone to offer for sale seed that contains more than 90 primary noxious weed seeds or more than 2 per cent of all weed seeds per pound.

Farm auctions are too often responsible for the passage of weed-filthy seed from one farm to another. Seed purchased at auctions should carry the label required by law, must have been analyzed for purity and germination and comply with the state seed law in other respects. Preventing such serious weed pests as field bindweed (creeping Jennie), leafy spurge, horse nettle and perennial peppergrass from gaining a foothold on the farm cannot be advocated too strongly.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Permits under New Missouri Seed Law

A permit is necessary to sell or distribute seeds under the new Missouri state seed law. This permit will cost \$1 per year, and it is unlawful for any dealer to sell, distribute or offer seeds without this permit. Any seed sold must bear an analysis tag and a permit number.

A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, states that "Some seeds, especially Lespedeza, have been trucked into Missouri and sold to dealers without an analysis tag or permit. This is absolutely against the state seed law and the buyer may be under some embarrassment unless he abides by the law."

"Write to Hon. Jewell Mayes, commissioner of agriculture, or Tom Douglass, assistant commissioner, for a permit and a copy of the seed law."

"The permit system may be the means of eliminating the truck peddler."

Help Sought to Stop Sales of Unlabeled Seed

A. L. Stone, in charge of seed and weed control, Madison, Wis., has sent the following statement to Wisconsin seed dealers:

We have had a good many complaints about the sale of seed by people bringing seed into our state on trucks and selling it to farmers in competition with yourself and other dealers of the state. If we can catch some of these truckers selling seed inside our state which is not labeled or is improperly labeled, we can prosecute them under the law and I think there is no doubt that fines would be imposed.

However, to prevent these truckers coming into the state and selling seed to our farmers would require a large inspectional force for this division and we do not have the necessary funds available. . . . We wish to avoid additional expense insofar as possible so I am writing to you asking if you will be willing to co-operate to this extent that whenever you hear of a trucker selling seed in your community or elsewhere, to either telephone or tele-

graph us at once and we will then try to get one of our inspectors there in time to catch the trucker and make things interesting for him.

We shall appreciate any assistance or information you will give us in this matter and the information will be kept strictly confidential. Unless we can get this evidence, it would be very difficult for us to do much about the matter. Not only does this furnish competition for yourself but much of the seed which is being distributed in this way is of poor quality and a good deal of it contains the seeds of noxious weeds.

Seed Truckers Can Be Controlled

(Henry Lunz, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Madison, speaking before the annual convention of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n, offered timely suggestions for controlling truckers who insist on doing a business in seeds.)

No backward step has ever been taken so far as transportation is concerned. No step has been retraced. It, therefore, seems reasonable to assume that the movement of merchandise by truck will continue for some time.

Laws and regulations ought to be enacted as a result of need after that need has been clearly manifested. In our fast moving present, it is difficult to advance with the needs. You, as seed dealers, are all seed truckers either intrastate or interstate or both as occasion demands. The same regulations ought to and do apply to trucked seeds as to other seed movements. There are, however, some complications.

No. 1.—Quantities of seed move across state lines and may or may not be properly labeled. These lots are usually properly labeled when distributed by a reputable seed house or grower and are not always properly labeled when distributed by a truckster or farmer. It is evident that such seed movements are extremely difficult to locate, especially when the distance traveled in this state is short.

No. 2.—Farmers go to an adjoining state and purchase seed. This is sometimes done collectively and a large truck is used, but oftener a small truck or the farmer's own car is used. For such seed movements, I see no method of control. We can't stop a man buying that which it is legal for him to purchase, yet we may know that he is not getting value received for the alfalfa or clover screenings he bought across the line and was plainly labeled as being such.

Some seeds seem to lend themselves to trucking more readily than others. Soybeans happen to be one of these. Considerable quantities of soybeans are grown in Illinois. Wisconsin trucks potatoes and other commodities to those Illinois points. It thus is natural for loads to move both ways. The movement of unlabeled soy beans was a serious problem for several years and is yet not entirely solved. Considerable was done, however, by contacting the principal truckers and Illinois distributors and asking their co-operation. Several, rather extensive truckers, have for several years obtained soybeans from only reliable sources and all are properly labeled. There is still the occasional trucker and the over-night carriers that sometimes move considerable seed, often direct to consumer, and that kind of shipping is difficult to check.

Not many years ago, the seed you handled was all moved by rail; now most of it is moved by truck. Whether we like it or not, we must adjust ourselves to changing transportation methods.

There are several possibilities for improvement.

First, an amendment to the Federal Seed Act. A proper federal act would be of aid in interstate commerce.

Second, a continued good seed educational movement. This should come, to a consider-

able extent, from the seedsmen themselves. To sit idly by and see autos carrying seed over an interstate bridge or watch the station agent handle interstate seed shipments of questionable value, does not aid the observer.

Get Out the Rag Dolls

The old fashioned rag doll or other adequate means for testing the germination of seed corn are due for overtime work this year except in such sections of the Corn Belt as are peopled by the careful farmers who select their seed corn early and cure and store it under conditions that will assure maintenance of its fertility.

Conditions surrounding cribbed corn have not been so good. While farm cribs were packed with the biggest corn crop in many years, the corn was put into the cribs carrying a great deal of moisture. A few cold snaps in the fall did a fine job of freezing this high moisture corn, hard enough in many cases to kill off the germs and ruin the capacity of the grain to reproduce strong, healthy seedlings.

Soft, spring weather, thawing ground, and foggy days following the cold snaps, have contributed in no manner to adequate curing of corn in cribs. Observant elevator operators thruout the Corn Belt comment that cribbed corn is now as damp as when it was put into the cribs last fall. When corn is shelled none of these elevator men will buy it without first running a moisture test. Farmers and grain dealers alike wish for a period of cold weather that would make the cribbed corn more readily shellaible, and more easily moved.

Under these conditions farmers who habitually use corn selected from the cribs to plant the new crop are wise if they use the rag doll or some suitable means of germinating sample kernels to learn the germinating strength of the available seed.

These conditions offer the grain dealers another opportunity to serve their farmer patrons by making the germination tests for them. Incidentally, performing this service gives the grain dealer a very good insight into the quality of seed corn the farmer is using and how many acres he will plant. Another good contact that helps bring in the corn shipping business in the fall.

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FIELD CORN - SWEET CORN
SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED
THE O & M SEED CO.
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Put a little real selling effort behind *New Improved CERESAN*, and this effective wheat-oats-barley seed disinfectant will repay you with big sales and good profit! Right now it's the No. 1 choice of progressive grain growers—a treatment approved by authorities in all grain areas! May be used months before sowing—costs less per acre than any other dust treatment—causes no drill damage or dust in drilling—generally increases yields. Write for prices and free pamphlets for your customers.

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Legume Seed Supplies Small

Only 780,000 bus. of red clover seed were produced in the United States last year as compared with 1,520,000 for the 1928-32 average. Only 380,000 bus. of alfalfa seed were produced in the north central states as compared with 525,000 bus. in 1936.

"Because of the scarcity and high prices of red clover and alfalfa seed, many farmers have been discouraged from buying legume seed for next spring," say Iowa State College economists. "Some have elected to use timothy or sweet clover, others have planned to seed timothy-clover mixtures, with a minimum of clover, and still others have decided to wait until seeding time to buy in the hope that seed will be cheaper then."

Timothy supplies are plentiful, 2,350,000 bus. of seed being harvested last year compared with 1,650,000 for the 5-year average. The 1937 crop of sweet clover amounted to 955,000 bus. compared with 860,000 bus. for the 5-year average—1928-1932.

Even at the present high retail price—around \$25 per bu. in central Iowa—the best quality red clover and alfalfa seed is being snapped up by farmers.

Whether legume seed prices go up or down before spring depends a lot on demand developments and the new AAA program, the economists said.

"It may be that red clover and alfalfa seed prices have been bid up too high by dealers—that is, they may have exaggerated the scarcity.

"On the other hand, the new agricultural conservation program may result in a new demand for alfalfa and red clover seed which may boost prices higher than they are now."

Books Received

INSPECTION OF COMMERCIAL FEED-STUFFS, by Philip H. Smith, is Bulletin No. 89 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass. It shows that 1,124 brands of feed have been registered for sale in Massachusetts during the last year by 216 manufacturers and dealers; 1,791 samples of feeding stuffs have been collected and analyzed; 158 dealers in 96 towns have been visited by a feed inspector at least once. Complete average analyses of collected samples are given.

PRINCIPLES OF FEEDING FARM ANIMALS, by Sleeter Bull, M.S., associate professor of meats, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, and W. E. Carroll, Ph.D., head of the Animal Husbandry Department, Utah State Agricultural College, is a cross-indexed volume of 395 pages that presents the scientific facts underlying the art of feeding animals. Definite rules for feeding different classes of livestock, feeding standards, and nutritive values of different feeds are presented in a manner expected to enable even the inexperienced feeder to formulate fairly satisfactory rations. Particular attention is given to fertilizing values of feeds, a phase in feeding that is often overlooked. Extensive tables analyze the digestible protein, carbohydrates, fat and other digestible nutrients in all classes of feedstuffs, including grasses, grains, seeds, mill by-products, oil by-products, packinghouse by-products and others. A helpful book for feeders and for feed mixers. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York City. Price, \$3.50.

It is possible to classify barleys for their malting properties by chemical means and thus distinguish the varieties best suited for the brewing industry, according to Dr. Allen D. Dickson, associate professor of biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin. His study involved controlled malting of all samples and the measurement of total nitrogen in the malt and the wort, as well as the permanent soluble wort nitrogen and nitrogen of the wort by Formol titration.

Lespedeza

By PAUL H. MILLER, Chief Inspector, Arkansas Plant Board

The time to plant Lespedeza is February and March, and seed is abundant and cheap. Our supplies of seed have come mostly from Tennessee and Kentucky, but this year there will be considerable Arkansas-grown seed for sale, produced principally in the northern hill counties and on Crowley's Ridge.

In buying Lespedeza seed there is one thing to watch for—and that is dodder, or love vine, as it is commonly called. Dodder is a parasitic weed which spreads out over the lespedeza fields in large patches, like a yellow blanket weighing down and smothering the lespedeza, fastening its tendrils in the stems of the plants, and sucking out the sap.

Dodder makes seeds freely, which being of about the same thickness as the lespedeza seeds, are hard to separate from it, and for this reason the cheaper grades of lespedeza seed often contains enormous amounts of dodder. Because dodder is such a serious pest, it is illegal to sell lespedeza, or for that matter any kind of planting seed, which contains more than 1,000 seeds of dodder in each pound, and if smaller amounts are present the number of dodder seed per ounce or per pound of pure seed must be shown on the analysis tag, for the information of the purchaser.

Dust Treatment of Seed Increases Yield

Yields of oats can be raised 10 per cent and of corn 5 per cent in normal years by treating seed with commercial dust, says R. H. Porter, plant pathologist of Iowa State College.

The yield increases are due to improvement of germination and stand and, in some cases, by complete control of fungus diseases throughout the growing season. The cost of treating oats, figuring material alone, is only 5 cents per acre; corn, 2 cents per acre.

Last year the experiment station reported corn yield increases averaging 5 bus. to the acre—an increase of 7 per cent—on field plots. In one case the yield was increased from 72 bus. (on check plots) to 86 bus. (on treated plots).

Oat yields have been increased as much as 18 per cent during the past 5 years. In some cases the increases have been negligible, in others very large. In both 1934 and 1935 oat yields were increased 11 per cent. Last year's results have not been summarized.

The experiment station used new improved Ceresan on oats as well as other small grains. It was applied to oats at the rate of ½ ounce per bushel. Three dusts were used on corn—Merko, new improved Semesan, Jr., and Barbak 111—applied at a rate of 2 ounces per bushel.

Seed treatment gives almost complete control over such seed-borne diseases as oat smuts, covered smut of barley, barley stripe, stinking smut of wheat and kernel smuts of sorghum. It does not give complete control over such diseases as seeding blight—especially scabs—head blights of cereals, and dry rots of corn. These diseases are soil-borne. In other words, the spores causing them live on soil debris and attack the plants later in the year.

Seed treatment, however, will prevent these diseases in the early stages of growth, insuring better germination and a stronger stand—eventually reflected in better yields in normal years.

Other small grains as well as oats can be protected against disease attacks with resultant yield increases, Porter says. In 1933, when barley was tested, yields of Colless were increased 25 per cent; Minsturdi, 40 per cent, and Velvet 22 per cent. In 1934 all yields were low because of the drouth, but the average increase was still 8 per cent.

In 1934 treated flax seed outyielded untreated flax 9 per cent.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during January and during the seven months ending January, compared with the like periods in 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	January		7 months ended	
	1938	1937	1-31-38	1-31-37
Alfalfa	685,300	598,900	2,595,900	1,943,500
Bluegrass,				
Canada	42,000	17,400	102,000	59,700
Brome, smooth	57,700	55,200	422,100	509,800
Clover, alsike	156,100	381,900	532,600	2,226,700
Clover, crimson	32,700	15,300	1,844,000	5,298,600
Clover, red	1,536,000	4,016,600	3,429,900	7,534,200
Clover, white	278,500	184,800	1,666,200	1,020,000
Fescue,				
meadow	.....	.....	2,200	1,700
Grass, orchard	.....	97,000	89,900	1,378,500
Millet, foxtail	.....	75,800	.....	81,000
Mixtures, al-				
sike and tim-				
othy	30,600	.....	109,900	.....
Mixtures,				
clover	.....	.....	.....	9,600
Mixtures, grass	.....	37,200	.....	116,000
Rape, winter	597,300	1,100	3,311,300	6,618,300
Ryegrass,				
Italian	114,100	.....	872,800	13,800
Ryegrass,				
perennial	247,800	5,000	903,600	439,800
Timothy	.....	23,600	1,300	95,600
Vetch, common	65,900	.....	2,369,700	79,700
Vetch, hairy	87,500	119,100	5,361,400	2,192,700
Vetch, Hun-				
garian	.....	.....	284,200	.....
Bentgrass	3,200	5,100	11,900	12,000
Bluegrass,				
annual	.....	.....	.....	4,400
Bluegrass,				
rough	104,400	28,800	539,600	230,200
Bluegrass, wood	1,300	300	2,800	2,200
Clover, suckling	10,200	.....	25,800	44,100
Dogtail, crested	4,200	.....	19,700	6,900
Fescue,				
Chewings	165,000	21,300	754,700	\$36,400
Fescue, other	23,800	2,400	93,700	51,200
Grass, carpet	.....	.....	200	300
Grass, Dallis	.....	4,300	69,000	37,600
Grass, Guinea	.....	400	1,100	1,500
Grass,				
molasses	.....	.....	13,200	2,200
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	1,100	900
Grass, Rhodes	.....	1,000	22,700	5,100
Grass, velvet	2,200	.....	3,600	600
Medick, black	.....	10,000	38,100	24,800
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	4,200	2,500
Sweetclover,				
white	1,739,300	966,300	5,520,300	3,035,700
Sweetclover,				
yellow	217,400	372,500	1,918,200	643,800
Wheatgrass,				
crested	12,400	24,100	63,000	83,300
Wheatgrass,				
slender	2,000	7,200	10,000	104,600

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Famous First in 1857
Branches and Warehouses in Principal Cities**

Grain Carriers

A hearing will be held at Minneapolis at the Hotel Nicollet Feb. 28, by Examiner Griffin of the I. C. C. on stop-off on seeds at the W.T.L. points.

A bill for the stabilization of labor conditions in the maritime industry thru arbitration and mediation was offered by Senator Guffey Feb. 11 to the senate commerce com'te.

Its embargo on bulk grain for export has been modified by the Gulf, Mobile & Northern to accept grain billed for delivery on the tracks of the Alabama state docks at Mobile.

The federal barge line in 1937 carried 7,518 tons corn northbound and 15,000 tons of grain southbound on the lower Mississippi. The tonnage of all freight was 2,619,427 against 2,332,047 in 1936.

The present is not an opportune time to sell the federal barge line and all negotiations have been discontinued said Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, recently. Last October he had stated negotiations were under way.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded into 32,282 cars during the week ending Feb. 5, compared with 28,211 cars during the same week a year ago, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Toronto, Ont.—Legal difficulties are reported to be surrounding the proposed new ocean bill of lading for Atlantic shipping companies. Changes are believed to conflict with public law in both Great Britain and the United States. A meeting of shippers and millers hopes to iron out the snags.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n representative told a com'te of the legislature that "We are against any control of rates and requirements for permits or certificates such as would close the highways to those operators who can't afford to prosecute a hearing before a commerce commission."

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 14 upheld the power of a state to set the maximum weight and dimensions of trucks using its highways. The states of Florida and South Carolina came to grips over the regulation forbidding trucks more than 90 in. wide. The trucks carrying citrus fruits from Florida are 96 or more inches wide.

The National Federation of Corn Trade Ass'ns announced at London that a postponement had been granted until Mar. 1 of the new Atlantic liner Bs/L on parcel lots of grain cargo. Meanwhile discussions will be had. The bill reserves the right to the shipowner to work Sundays and overtime; and it is not customary in the grain trade to work at night, as sampling cannot be carried out efficiently.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Board of Trade has joined the legion of organizations protesting the general 15% increase in freight rates being sought by the railroads. Objections offered are similar to those of other organizations: Any rate increase would increase prices to consumers, work a hardship on processors and millers, develop consumer resistance, and inevitably increase the movement of commodities, flour, and feed by trucks.

The Maritime Commission on Feb. 14 withheld its approval of the proposed 4 cent increase on flour and grain products from the Texas gulf ports to Tampa, Key West and South Atlantic ports. The increased rates were proposed by Agwilines Bull line, and Mormac gulf lines to become effective, Feb. 15. Numerous Texas grain and flour mills as well as shippers' associations protested the proposed increases on the ground that they are unreasonable and unlawful.

Abandonment of the entire line of the M. & St. L., for 44 miles of the branch from Kalo Junction near Ft. Dodge to Angus has been denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which authorized abandonment of the Otho branch between Angus and Berkeley, Ia.

Washington, D. C.—An amendment to the Maritime Act, authorizing the Maritime Commission to fix rates for coastwise and inter-coastal shipping by water, has been approved by the Senate Commerce Com'te. Chairman Senator Royal S. Copeland said the amendment would extend to the Maritime Commission the same power over coast water shipping as is enjoyed by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the railroads. "Cut rates and secret agreements in coastwise trade" are given as the reasons.

Duluth, Minn.—Fred S. Keiser traffic commissioner of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, appearing before the House River and Harbor Com'te at Washington on the Parsons bill for diverting Lake Michigan water at Chicago was quoted as testifying that the passage of the bill would reduce the tonnage on the Great Lakes 4,000,000 yearly. He intimated that the proposed amount to be diverted under the bill probably would not affect Lake Superior, but would have an injurious effect on the shallow parts of the other lakes.—F.G.C.

Seatrains has won its contention before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the issuance of thru Bs/L by the railroads. The I. C. C. found it in the public interest to require establishment of thru routes, and joint rates between the points involved, and prescribed maximum rates, considerably higher than rates of competing water carriers on the ground that the service offered by Seatrain is infinitely superior to break-bulk carriers. Seatrain operates by water between Hoboken, N. J., and Belle Chasse, La., via Havana, carrying fully loaded freight cars.

Greenhouse treatments in which an electrode of copper and one of zinc were buried at opposite ends of the test soil area and connected aurally by copper wire produced significant increases in yields of oats in the first years of the experiment. Currents measured were of the order of from 0.5 to 1.5 ma. The experiments were made at the Iowa Exp. Sta.

The Train Length Bill

John B. Keeler, chairman of the legislative com'te of the National Industrial Traffic League, told the House Com'te on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recently that "shippers and receivers of freight generally are gravely concerned over the present railroad situation and view with great anxiety efforts to saddle the railroads with legislation of this type.

The pending legislation has been proposed by railroad labor as a safety measure, but the witness declared that, on the contrary, the liability of accidents in the case of employees and in connection with vehicular and pedestrian traffic crossing the railroads will be increased in almost direct ratio to the increase in the number of trains operated.

On the basis of volume of business of 1936, the proposed law would impose on the railroads annual added cost of \$100,000,000. In addition the witness charged that the railroads would be slowed up and there will be wasteful operation of short trains with power designed for long trains. The shippers must pay the bill.

Scheduled Rates Rule Over Contract Rates

BY F. G. CARLSON

A recent decision handed down by the state supreme court in the case of Edwin F. Johnson and the L. B. Hartz Stores, Inc., Thief River Falls, should prove interesting to shippers.

The court's decision establishes a principle for trucking which has applied to railroads ever since the act of 1867 regulating interstate commerce. That a tariff takes precedence over any private contract and if a trucker charges less than the legal rate for hauling merchandise the shipper is required to pay the difference between the rate offered and the minimum charge as fixed by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Commenting on the court's ruling, Fred S. Keiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that shippers should recognize from this decision that patronizing wildcat truckers and contract truckers who offer attractive rates for hauling commodities will not suffice. By so doing the shipper lays himself open to libel for payment of due bills in amounts equalizing the legal rates by subsequent presentation to truck operators.



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Grain and Feed Trade News

[Concluded from page 165.]

Flour & Feed Co. The plant will be modernly equipped and will have a capacity of 30 tons a day.

WISCONSIN

Marathon, Wis.—Tony Bauman recently installed a feed mixer in his local mill.

Wheeler, Wis.—Wisconsin Milling Co. suffered heavy loss in a fire at the elevator Feb. 13.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Paul F. Boulay, 65, head of Boulay Bros. Co., died following a stroke Dec. 16.

Forestville, Wis.—Rufus R. Runke recently installed a new one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Emerald, Wis.—John Knops, of St. Paul, has taken over the management of the Emerald Grain Elevator.

Winneconne, Wis.—Schneider Bros. recently installed a new one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Union Grove, Wis.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has enlarged its office and increased its number of employes. James Vint is manager.

Random Lake, Wis.—The Random Lake Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Nickle Three-Roll Crusher-Feeder for automatic proportioning of ear corn and small grain, equipped with a variable flow control, ahead of its hammer mill.

Chilton, Wis.—Frank Tesch, 75, vice-pres. of the Knauf-Tesch firm of grain and seed dealers, died Feb. 12, after a long illness. He was a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for 35 years and was in business here since 1882.

Superior, Wis.—The city council recently voted to purchase the old Anchor mill building, long idle, from the Standard Milling Co. for demolition under a WPA project in line with the program to destroy old structures in the city.—F. G. C.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Teweles & Brandeis have dissolved partnership. Arthur Teweles has taken over the Sturgeon Bay interests of the feed and grain company and Stanley Brandeis will begin business at the Sawyer elevator, Sawyer, Wis.

Waterloo, Wis.—The Waterloo Feed Mills has completed installation of a 75 h.p. 2 cyl. diesel engine as a replacement of a gasoline power plant, providing an estimated 100 per cent excess power source over present requirements. Edward Holshueter is owner of the mill, taking it over in 1934 and since that time has built a new office, enlarged the warehouse and installed a feed mixer.

New Richmond, Wis.—Leo Lorentzen has purchased the Forest Feed Mill from Mrs. Elizabeth Ellevoid, of Glenwood City, and will take possession of it on April 1. Fred Brodale has been in charge of the business. Mr. Lorentzen is planning to combine the operation of the feed mill with his trucking.

Krakow, Wis.—Burglars forced an entrance to the Brzezinski Elvtr. Co. office the night of Jan. 31, but were unable to "force" the lock on the safe. The Green Valley Elvtr. Co. was visited the same night, and the same tactics followed to open the safe there were unsuccessful. However, both locks were damaged so that it was necessary to call a locksmith to open the safes and repair the locks.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Philip Orth, Jr., pres. of Philip Orth Co., has been elected a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

A. G. Gebhard, an employe of the Grain & Stock Exchange weighing department for the past 42 years, died recently.

Quin Johnstone, sec'y of Johnstone-Templeton Co., a son of A. L. Johnstone, its pres., has journeyed to Bombay, India, to engage in the ice cream business.

Louis R. Fyfe, 68, for 30 years a member of the Grain and Stock Exchange, died Feb. 7 at his home following a week's illness. Prior to coming to Milwaukee in 1906, Mr. Fyfe was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for many years.

The "Ground Hog Club," a novel organization founded thirty years ago by L. L. Runkel, of the old grain commission firm of Runkel & Dadmun, and now connected with Fleischmann Malting Co., and Robert Fairbairn, held its annual dinner at the Blatz hotel, Feb. 2. Eligible to membership are those born on Groundhog Day. Mr. Runkel, now 80, was present as a matter of course, hale and hearty.

The Hales Milling Co. property, West Oregon St., has been purchased from the interests of the late D. V. Hales by Joseph Free, treas. of the Milwaukee Tallow & Grease Co., and I. K. Mayer, Beaver Dam. Mr. Free said a corporation would be formed to conduct a feed and milling business after the plant has been remodeled. He stated that, to this end, they have leased the land on which the building is located from the Milwaukee road. The Hales Milling Co. closed its doors Jan. 29 in the liquidation of the estate of Mr. Hales, who died a year ago.

Minnesotans Break All Attendance Records

[Continued from page 158]

buckets, worm drive head on leg with Winters floating boot.

Superior Separator Co., Terminal 4 Separator, New High Capacity Width Grader; Kleen Screen Machine for flax, seed and grain; Oat Huller.

Hart-Carter Co., Uni-Flow Grain Separator; Disc Clover Machine; Disc Cylinder Separator.

Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. exhibited its model elevator completely equipped with S-S elevator and feed mill machinery.

Superior Scale Co., new recording beam, grain beam and compound beam, cutaway section of weigh lever.

Howe Scale Co., Weightograph, grain beam, platform scale with over and under attachment, hand truck, weight per bushel tester, grain testing scales.

Cleland Mfg. Co., all purpose grain cleaner and oat huller.

During 1937 the mills of the United States reporting to the Census ground 462,284,141 bus. of wheat, against 467,968,359 bus. in 1936. Flour production was 100,274,670, against 101,178,252 bbls.

Trophies for the best safety record in terminal elevators enrolled for the safety campaign of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents have been donated by the Hart-Carter Co., John S. Metcalf Co. and Harry B. Olson. These attractive trophies give a reason for a record—tho the health and well being of employes should be reason enough for continuous safe working habits.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

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Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

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Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

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Feedstuffs

Waterloo, Ia.—A local meeting of feed dealers was held here Feb. 15, under the joint sponsorship of Northrup King & Co. and Waterloo Mills Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—June 6-7 have been set as the dates for the 13th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n. Headquarters will be at the Schroeder hotel.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa have just issued Honor Roll No. 2 listing the names of firms who have promised to protect legitimate retail dealers.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Feed merchants of Buffalo and Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania held their mid-winter meeting in Hotel Buffalo Feb. 11. Howard Shamel of East Concord is pres. of the group. Lewis W. Abbott of Hamburg is sec'y.—G. E. T.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Albert E. Pacini has become associated with the specialties division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., producers of wheat germ oil and meal. He is a son of Dr. A. J. Pacini, head of the division. In graduate work he specialized in vitamin research.

Trenton, N. J.—At the hearing Feb. 15 on the proposed measure to require registration in that state of all trademarks and brands in use there, at an annual charge of \$10 per registration, more than three hundred persons appeared in opposition and none supported the proposal.

Washington, D. C.—Production of brewers' dried grains during January totaled 6,940 tons, compared with 6,420 tons in December. Production, July thru January, aggregated 62,040 tons compared with 62,160 tons during the same period last year.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Washington, D. C.—Alfalfa meal production during January of 21,720 tons was well below the output of 32,800 tons for the same month last year, but larger than in the same month of earlier years. Output, June thru January, totaled 214,800 tons compared with 229,900 tons for the same months a year before.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Washington, D. C.—Production of distillers' dried grain increased to 16,940 tons during January, the largest monthly output during the 1937-38 season. Output in January a year ago was 20,530 tons. The total for the last seven months was 91,380 tons compared with 151,720 tons during the same July-January period a year ago.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Texas feeds and drinking waters seem to contain sufficient quantities of iodine for various animals so that there is no necessity for the addition of iodine to commercial feeds or to salt for animals. The iodine content of some of the samples of foods and feeds was quite high. In none of the samples was it low enough to indicate the need of iodine. This work is being continued, with special attention to iodine in cottonseed meal and water supplies.—G. S. Fraps and J. F. Fudge.

Hammond, Ind.—M. M. Nowak announced on Feb. 14 his retirement from the feed manufacturing industry, and sale of the brands, trade-marks and formulas of the Nowak Milling Corp. to the Vitality Mills, Inc., of Chicago. The company's feed manufacturing plant and warehouses have been leased to Vitality Mills, which plans to continue operations with little change in the personnel. Mr. Nowak plans to devote his time to manufacture and merchandising of Soy-O-Cide livestock fly spray which he began to develop two years ago.

Washington, D. C.—The number of each species of livestock on farms Jan. 1 this year and last was as follows: Cattle 65,930,000 and 66,448,000, horses 11,163,000 and 11,445,000, mules 4,477,000 and 4,571,000, sheep and lambs 52,918,000 and 52,588,000 hogs 44,418,000 and 42,948,000.—U.S.D.A.

Copper is not an essential element in nutrition, according to Lisabeth H. Beynon, in the Am. Journal of Physiol. The excessive water content of fluid milk and its incorrect balance of protein, fat and carbohydrates makes it impossible for the animals to eat sufficient food for growth and hemoglobin formation. The role of copper is to facilitate intestinal elimination.

Central Market Receipts and Shipments

New York, N. Y.—Receipts of millfeed aggregated 66 tons in January, compared with 55 tons in January a year ago. Shipments were 57 tons, compared with none.—Produce Exchange.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts of hay during January totaled 204 tons, compared with 480 tons in January, 1937. Shipments were 144 tons, compared with 240 tons.—Merchants Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.—This market received 120 tons of bran, and 156 tons of hay in January, compared with 775 and 340, respectively, during the same month a year ago.—San Francisco Grain Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—Cincinnati received 1,400 bus. of grain sorghums in January, compared with none a year ago. Feed receipts were 1,560 tons, compared with 690. Hay receipts were 1,210 tons, compared with 979.—Cincinnati Board of Trade.

Boston, Mass.—Boston received 833 tons of millfeed and 418 tons of hay during January, compared with 861 and 792 tons, respectively, in January a year ago. Shipments were 212 tons feed compared with none a year ago, and no shipments of hay, compared with 380 tons a year ago.—Grain & Flour Exchange.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Jan. 8.....	21.00	21.00	18.00	21.50
Jan. 15.....	22.00	21.50	18.50	22.50
Jan. 22.....	23.50	22.00	19.10	22.50
Jan. 29.....	22.00	21.50	17.90	21.25
Feb. 5.....	21.50	21.50	18.65	21.60
Feb. 11.....	21.00	21.00	18.65	21.25
Feb. 19.....	20.00	19.75	17.90	20.50
	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Jan. 8.....	20.90	23.50	97	30.00
Jan. 15.....	20.50	24.25	99½	30.00
Jan. 22.....	20.90	24.25	103½	29.70
Jan. 29.....	20.10	23.25	103	30.00
Feb. 5.....	20.75	23.35	104½	29.00
Feb. 11.....	20.75	22.75	103½	28.50
Feb. 19.....	20.00	22.25	104	28.50
	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Jan. 8.....	25.00	22.00	22.50	62½
Jan. 15.....	25.00	23.50	22.50	60½
Jan. 22.....	25.50	24.00	22.50	60½
Jan. 29.....	25.50	22.50	22.50	59½
Feb. 5.....	25.50	22.50	22.50	58½
Feb. 11.....	25.50	22.25	22.50	59½
Feb. 19.....	25.50	22.00	22.50	59½

Central Ass'n Schedules District Meetings

A meeting of the executive com'te of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 31, planned a series of eight district meetings to be held in the Central's territory.

The scheduled gatherings are: Burlington, March 1; Madison, March 3; Sheboygan, March 7; Sparta, March 14; Menominee, March 15; Marshfield, March 16; Antigo, March 17, and Oshkosh, March 19.

Mutual Millers Pick Toronto for Fall Meeting

More than 150 delegates to the mid-winter convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10, joyously expressed hope that the annual fall meeting of the organization will be held at Toronto, Ont., instead of at Jamestown, N. Y., as in the past. The magnet is the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, scheduled for Toronto this fall.

Elmer Koehnlein welcomed the convention to Buffalo, speaking officially for the Buffalo Corn Exchange and the Buffalo Flour Club, sponsoring organizations. In his opening remarks he emphasized the need of the feed trade for strong organizations to protect its interests in national legislative councils.

Secretary Lewis Abbott's report reviewed ass'n and com'te actions since the last convention, and suggested institution of a bulletin service to members, carrying on the suggestions he finds in bulletins of other state ass'ns. His report opened discussions on high taxes, and fair trade practices.

Dr. C. O. Willets, of New York's agricultural experiment station, pointed out the manner in which the station helps the feed industry.

Dr. Willard C. Tully, Buffalo, commended the work of the station and highlighted the nutritional school at Cornell University, where feed dealers can find helpful instruction on important phases of the feed business.

The customary evening banquet and entertainment left everybody happy at the close of the convention.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Arcola, Ill.—George Black is feeding harmless dyes to his hens in an effort to get them to lay colored eggs.

Des Moines, Ia.—Tom G. Dyer, sales manager for Sargent & Co., has been re-elected pres. of the Des Moines Poultry Ass'n.

Concord, Cal.—Henry Davis, local poultryman, has devised a metal "blinder" tag that clamps to a chicken's beak. Its purpose is to keep the birds from fighting. When the blinder is attached a bird may see to either side to eat, but cannot see straight ahead to fight.

Washington, D. C.—Sonoma county, California, had fewer chickens in 1935 than five years earlier, but still led as the No. 1 county in the United States in poultry population, being credited with 2,757,993 birds. Los Angeles county ranked second with 2,059,568 birds. Third and fourth place among poultry counties are seized by York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, with over 1,000,000 birds each. From this point on the 50 counties in the United States leading in poultry population are divided among 15 states and represent practically every section of the country.—Buro of the Census.

A comparison was made by F. E. Moon and B. Thomas, as reported in the Journal of Agricultural Science, with Black Leghorn bantam cockerels of the digestibilities of huskless oats and common Victory oats. The fibre of the huskless oats was completely undigested, the coefficient of digestibility in the Victory variety being 8.8 per cent. The crude protein, organic matter and N-free extract of huskless oats had higher digestibilities than those of the Victory oats, possibly as a result of the high fibre content of the latter. The digestibility of the ether extract was much lower in the huskless variety but no explanation of this is given.

Feed Evaluating Com'ite Is Increased

The special com'ite appointed by the American Society of Animal Production to re-evaluate available feed products in the light of present knowledge, at first established to include 10 experts in this field, has been extended to 15. This com'ite will work together largely by correspondence, to determine any changes that should be made in present feed evaluations, and is expected to report at the Chicago meeting of the Society next fall. The com'ite is named as follows:

F. B. Morrison, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman; term ending 1942.

G. S. Fraps, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas; term ending 1942.

E. B. Forbes, Institute of Nutrition, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; term ending 1941.

H. H. Mitchell, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; term ending 1941.

G. H. Hart, University of California, Davis, Cal.; term ending 1940.

F. W. Christensen, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.; term ending 1940.

G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; term ending 1939.

C. F. Huffman, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.; term ending 1939.

C. C. Culbertson, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; term ending 1938.

E. G. Ritzman, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.; term ending 1938.

Paul Howe, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.; for 1938.

T. E. Woodward, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; for 1938.

E. W. Crampton, Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada; for 1938.

Glenn W. Salisbury, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; for 1938.

John I. Miller, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; for 1938.

Under consideration as one of the purposes of this com'ite is a change in the basis for evalu-

ation of feedstuffs from the total digestible nutrient content to the productive value or energy value, explains Prof. D. W. Williams, College Station, Tex., pres. of the Society.

"Research work," says Prof. Williams, "has progressed to the point where it is thought some fairly accurate evaluations can be agreed upon. In all probability such evaluations will be based on the productive value or energy value, or thermal value—whichever you prefer—of these feeds. . . . The membership on this com'ite is on a five year basis. These are so staggered that the continuity to the personnel of the com'ite was assured."

Why Sexed Chicks

Bombarded with complaints from buyers about the preponderance of cockerels that developed among the baby chicks they bought Manager Vern L. Marks, of the Kempton Co-operative Co., Kempton, Ill., visited the chick sexing department of a leading hatchery.

"Why," he demanded of the head chick sexer, "do we have so many cockerels among the baby chicks we buy? Our customers complain because they have to buy 500 chicks in order to raise a flock of 150 layers. They have to hover, and care for, and feed these chicks until they get big enough to tell the sexes apart. Then the family dinner pot is filled with young cockerels until everyone in the family is thoroughly fed up on stewed chicken, and fried chicken and broiled chicken in order to kill off the excess supply of cockerels, and get something back for the feed that has been put into them. Or else these cockerels are dumped on the market at unprofitable prices."

"Why," returned the head sexer, "is one of nature's secrets. Apparently you are buying light breed chicks. Chicks from light breeds, like Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, and Anconas, consistently run close to 750 pullets out of 2,000 hatched eggs. That means that only 37½ per cent of the eggs hatched turn out pullets, and the buyer of 500 baby chicks from these breeds can expect only about 180 pullets. Mortality under farm conditions will bring this down to about 150 pullets by the time they are ready to start laying.

"Just the reverse happens in the middle weight breeds, like the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds. Hatching eggs from these breeds will hatch out approximately 750 cockerels per 2,000 eggs. The rest will be pullets. So the buyer of this class of baby chicks can expect about 310 pullets out of 500 baby chicks purchased.

"We don't know the reason. We only know that is what happens. One answer for the farmer is to buy sexed chicks, with a guarantee of 90 per cent pullets. Sexed chicks cost a little more but they save on feed."

Back at Kempton, Manager Marks explained this phenomena to Kempton Co-operative Co. customers.

"This year," he said to an interrogator a few days ago, "I think most of the farmers will buy sexed chicks and buy closer to the sizes of flocks they want, adding to their purchases about 50 cockerels to take care of the Sunday dinners. Which, from the standpoint of the farmer, is a good way to buy. Tho for us it probably means a drop from the 67,000 baby

chicks we expected to handle during the season."

Feeds Influence Color of Yolks

L. A. Wilhelm and Victor Heiman, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., summarize an experiment on the effect of poultry feed ingredients on the colors of yolks in the eggs laid by the birds as follows:

1. Substitution of equal amounts of Argentine yellow flint corn for domestic yellow dent corn results in increased yolk color.

2. Barley produces more yolk color than wheat, oats, or rye.

3. Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal and green pea meal both contain very appreciable amounts of available pigments.

4. None of the other protein supplements reported contain significant quantities of yolk-coloring materials. (Other protein supplements were soybean oil meal, linseed oil meal, cottonseed oil meal, salmon fish meal, herring fish meal, copra meal.)

5. Succulent alfalfa, fresh lawn clippings, and green curly kale produced essentially the same yolk color, while fresh carrots exerted only a slight effect on yolk color.

6. When the birds were allowed access to alfalfa range for 2, 6, or 11 hours, the resulting yolk color was not materially affected by the length of time on range over the period studied.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



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Merchants Exchange
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LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

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Poultry Feeding Experiments

CAROTENE was effectively used by chicks as a source of vitamin A in experiments by P. R. Record, R. M. Bethke and O. H. M. Wilder, at the Wooster, O., experiment station. The response of the chicks to the carotene was similar to the response obtained from equivalent rat units of vitamin A.

Both prophylactic and curative types of feeding were employed to establish minimum vitamin A requirements of growing chicks. The sources of vitamin A were cod liver oil, crystalline carotene, and alfalfa meal, and the oil content of all rations was kept constant through additions of cottonseed oil.

Vitamin A deficiency to 8 weeks of age was established at 50 to 100 micrograms of carotene, or from 80 to 160 International units of vitamin A per 100 grams of ration. To cure and prevent any symptoms of deficiency required 100 micrograms of carotene or from 120 to 200 units of vitamin A every other day, carrying depleted birds to 10 and 12 weeks of age. Vitamin A requirements increased with age.

* * *

THE "THIRD FACTOR" in the vitamin B complex splits into two parts according to experiments with rats at the California experiment station. The two components were separated.

The first component prevented or cured acute dermatitis in rats, but had no effect on chick dermatitis. The second component prevented or cured dermatitis in chicks, but it aggravated dermatitis in rats in the absence of the first component. Rats required both components for normal growth.

* * *

AN ADDITION of 2% of cod liver oil to a good laying diet is superior, as a source of vitamin D for strictly confined birds to ultra-violet irradiation for 15 minutes each day with a carbon arc, altho both sources of vitamin D gave better results than an inadequate supply of the vitamin. The experiments were with three groups of Rhode Island Red chickens kept in confinement for two years without access to direct sunlight, reports R. B. Nestler, in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*.

* * *

VITAMIN K is the antihaemorrhagic vitamin that causes a chick's blood to clot in a normal manner. F. Schonheyder, in the *Biochemical Journal*, describes a unit of vitamin K as the smallest daily dose of a test substance per gram of chicken given for 3 days which will reduce the S value from over 1,500 to 10. The S value is a quantitative expression of a clotting agent required to clot diseased and normal bloods in a given time.

Green vegetables are known to be particularly rich sources of vitamin K. The vitamin may be concentrated effectively by adsorption on aluminum oxide, calcium carbonate, or cane sugar.

* * *

GEATEST ECONOMY in feeding comes from finding the smallest quantity needed to keep performance up to its highest level, points out Prof. Fr. Lehmann, in *Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Geflügelzeitung*. He shows up errors in feeding to support his contention that all of the eggs produced in Germany today, could be produced by half the number of hens if those hens were properly fed to supply just the right amounts of necessary food elements.

While milk cattle and pigs save proteins easily, the hen is less fortunate in adaptation of amino acids and must gain the albumen of the eggs she lays from the proper proteins as they occur in the feed, says the Professor. With numerous examples he points out that 475 grams of total nutritive matter are needed to produce 100 grams of egg compound from an albumen-poor food, whereas 288 grams of total nutritive food are all that are required to produce an equal amount of egg compound from an albumen-rich food.

To produce an egg weighing 57 grams a hen

must have 63 grams of production food over and above the 70 grams of grain or feed mixtures required for maintenance. This production quantity, contends the professor, must carry 20 grams of high value albumen food. If it contains less the hen must eat more of it to get her requirements in albumen for egg production. This results in a certain amount of food waste.

The Mineral Requirements of Commercial Turkey Rations

By R. M. SHERWOOD, of Texas Exp. Sta.

Four rations containing 2 per cent oyster shell and 2 per cent bone meal, 3 per cent oyster shell and 2 per cent bone meal, 3 per cent oyster shell and 3 per cent bone meal, 4 per cent oyster shell and 3 per cent bone meal, were fed for twenty-four weeks to young turkeys in rations containing approximately 6 per cent sardine meal, 6 per cent cottonseed meal, 6 per cent soy bean meal, 4 per cent dried buttermilk, 10 per cent dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, 33 per cent ground yellow corn, 3 per cent ground whole oats, 1 per cent salt, and 4 per cent tobacco dust. The percentages of calcium in the different rations were 1.69, 2.08, 2.30 and 2.69. The percentages of phosphorus were 0.83, 0.83, 0.93, and 0.93; and the calcium-phosphorus ratios 1:1.50, 1:1.40, 1:1.40, and 1:1.35.

Studies were made of growth, number, and severity of slipped tendons and the severity of crooked breast bones. These data, although not conclusive, indicate the formula which contained 3 per cent oyster shell and 2 per cent bone meal gave more satisfactory gains and bone formation. The formula containing 3 per cent oyster shell and 3 per cent bone meal gave second best results. These formulas contained 2.08 per cent calcium, 0.83 phosphorus, with a calcium-phosphorus ratio of 1:1.40 and 2.30 calcium, 0.93 phosphorus with the calcium-phosphorus ratio of 1:1.40 respectively.

Manganese Again Scores Against Perosis

The cause and cure for rickets in chicks have nothing to do with the appearance and cure for perosis (commonly known as range paralysis), according to conclusions drawn at the Oklahoma experiment station. Experimenters V. G. Heller and R. Penquite used a basal ration of yellow corn, wheat gray shorts, alfalfa leaf meal, dried buttermilk, meat-and-bone scraps, bonemeal, cod-liver oil, and salt (66.25:5.3:15:5.4:1:0.75) to produce perosis in from 76 to 100% of the chicks used in the experiment.

A variety of materials were added to this diet or to the drinking water to note the effects on perosis. Ether, alcohol, or water extracts of the components of the basal ration did not aggravate the condition, but apparently they did not help.

Water extracts of wheat bran, wheat gray shorts, wheat embryo, or alfalfa had some effect but not enough to do much good. A water extract of rice bran, however, when set up as a drinking solution, reacted to the great benefit of the suffering chicks, preventing defective legs, and resulting in larger, smoother, better-colored legs and much better growth. Seventy pounds of rice bran, reduced to ash and added to 100 pounds of the basal ration was equally effective.

The evidence indicated a correlation between the manganese content of a ration and its curative properties. But other factors were believed to be involved also because some rations with no manganese additions protected birds from this disease.

Washington, D. C.—Forecasts of heavy grasshopper infestations this year, made by several government departments, led the House appropriations committee on Feb. 15 to approve a joint resolution providing \$2,000,000 for combating outbreaks of insect pests.

Shortage of Coconut Oil Meal

Ithaca, N. Y.—A shortage of cocoanut oil meal, valuable in mixed dairy rations, because "other nations are outbidding us in the copra market," was pointed out to Farm and Home Week visitors at Ithaca by A. W. Clark of the New York State agricultural experiment station at Geneva.

As a result, he said, four comparatively new oil meals about which there is little information, are now on the market.

"Some of the mills that produce vegetable oils are processing palm nuts for the oil to be used for many of the same purposes as cocoanut oil. The oil of the African palm nut has been used for some time, but now the oils from at least four different Brazilian palm nuts are also being processed and the residue or oil cake is ground and sold for stock feeding.

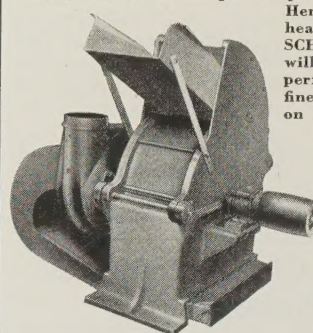
"The oil meals obtained from Babassu, Murumuru, Tucum and Curicury palm nuts resemble cocoanut oil meal in color, odor, texture, and physical appearance.

"Compared with cocoanut and African palm kernel oil meals, Babassu and Curicury oil meals have a somewhat higher protein content and would undoubtedly contain about the same proportion of total digestible nutrients. Murumuru and Tucum oil meals contain only about one-half the protein of the other meals and are not so highly regarded."

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so many elevator operators are selecting SCHUTTE Hammer Mills despite the terrific current competition.

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has always been a leading authority. The new 20th edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on livestock feeding and nutrition. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds. It contains 1,156 pages and 95 informative illustrations. The study of this authoritative book will enable you more intelligently to suggest and compound worth-while rations. Well bound in black keratol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds. Price \$5.00, plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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Heater Unit Insures Uniform Molasses Feed Mix

With molasses back in favor grain dealers having molasses mixing machines are finding a ready outlet for molasses feeds.

A leader among the molasses feed mixers is the Strong-Scott No. 112, a self-contained unit for whipping molasses into feeds prepared at the local elevator and feed mill.

This unit used a Strong-Scott feeder for taking the feed evenly from a bin and delivering it in a constant flow to the agitator-mixer where the molasses is applied. This device maintains a uniform flow of feed and a uniform mix of molasses with the feed. Controls are adjustable to accurately determine the volume of feed delivered by the feeder and the percentage of molasses to be mixed with it.

This molasses feed mixer is equipped with a 100 gallon molasses tank, a metering pump and other necessary parts, all of strong construction, since the mixing of molasses with feed is no child's play, even under the most favorable conditions.

Satisfied of the impossibility of doing a dependable job of mixing molasses into feed without controlling the condition of the molasses, the Strong-Scott machine is equipped with an electric heating unit. This brings the molasses to a predetermined flowing temperature, insuring the ability of other parts of the machine to produce the molasses-feed mixture for which they are adjusted, even in the coldest weather.

N-W Retail Feed Dealers Regional Meeting

Monday night, Feb. 14, 80 members of the N-W Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n held another of its regional meetings which are proving so profitable.

W. L. Ledine, Bethel, Minn., pres. of the Ass'n, presided.

W. D. Flemming, sec'y, told what the ass'n was doing in the way of helping the retail feed dealers in their contacts with the wholesalers.

Dr. W. E. Peterson, University Farms, St. Paul, gave a very informative talk on Animal Nutrition.

Jack Culhane, Minneapolis, while he was on the program to speak on Flaxseed, got as far away from the subject as it was possible. However, his comments were very much enjoyed.

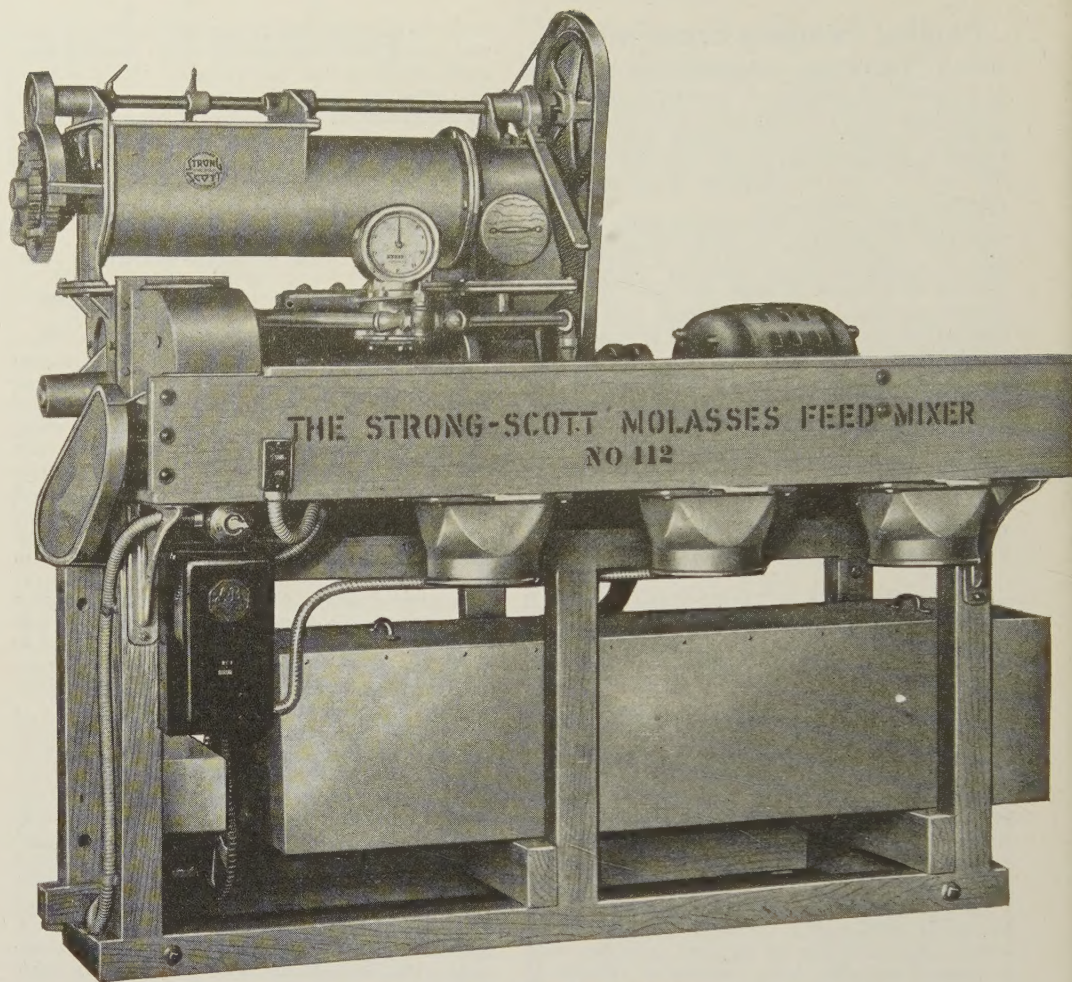
National Chain Store Tax Proposed

Washington, D. C.—A chain store tax bill bearing the names of 75 representatives as co-sponsors and co-authors has been introduced in the House by Representative Patman. It proposes a tax of \$50 per store on chains of between 9 and 15 stores; \$100 per store on chains of 15 to 25 units; \$200 per store on chains of from 25 to 50 units, and so on up to \$1,000 per store on chains of more than 500 stores.

Growing more severe, the bill also provides that if a chain operates in more than one state the tax shall be multiplied by the number of states in which it operates. Exemptions would be chains of nine stores or less, filling stations that do not handle automobile tubes and tires, and cooperatives composed of "individually owned" stores.

As most of the chain stores confine their business to intrastate commerce and Congress has authority only over interstate commerce, why enact such threatening legislation? Give business a rest.

Decatur, Ill.—A net operating loss of \$71,542 during 1937 was charged by the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. to 1937 trade agreements that permitted sago and tapioca products to enter this country duty free, while the federal administration's farm policies increased the costs of raw products. In 1936 the company reported a profit of \$1,460,567.



The Sacking Side of the Molasses Feed Mixer

Feed Manufacturers Establish Windfall Clearing House

A letter from Pres. R. M. Field to the membership of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n establishes the ass'n as a clearing house for information regarding the application of the windfall tax on refunds of processing taxes on large cotton bags. A ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has declared such refunds as subject to the 80 per cent windfall tax.

Pres. Field's letter commented:

"On Feb. 2 a conference was held at Chicago at which representatives of some half dozen large firms, members of the ass'n, were present with their attorneys; also some tax experts. . . . It appears that there are different classes among our industry members. We find the feed manufacturers to be divided primarily into three classes or groups as follows:

"1.—Those who have filed a return on Form 945 as demanded by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and included therein the refunds on large cotton bags.

"2.—Those who have filed a return embodying windfall taxes on processed grains or other commodities but have not included refunds on large cotton bags.

"3.—Those who have not filed any return at all.

"The sentiment of the meeting was that for the protection of all individual members in the ass'n who are involved in this problem, it would be well to have the ass'n office act as a clearing house to determine first, how many members are included in each of the three groups as above outlined so that those members who fall into one group and have a common problem can exchange information and if it seems advisable, unite in presenting a test case under competent legal direction.

"Each member of this ass'n using large cotton bags who has received any refunds whatever is definitely interested in this problem."

Market Restrictions Opposed by Illinois Farmers

[Continued from page 156]

D. W. Jones and Virgil Wiese of Lowell Hoit & Co.; Jas. P. Ryan; A. H. Dysart, "Squire" Cavitt, and Geo. W. Altorfer.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR MANAGERS: F. Clark Walbaum, Ashland; E. E. Hedrick, Augusta; Harry Roseman, Barnes; Edward Glennon, Bement; C. S. Reeser, Benson; Geo. A. Fecht, Bentley; O. W. Livergood, Bethany; Geo. H. Spainhower, Blandinsville; Bruce Miller, Brocton; H. E. Morgan, Buckley; Paul Pratt, Burt; Louis Paulus, Burtonview; H. A. Hendricks, Cerro Gordo; E. J. Steele, Cisco; L. H. Hasselbring, Claytonville; F. E. Hoffman, DeWitt; Arthur F. Ramien, Cooksville; Homer Sturm, Cropsey; R. J. Hack, Cullom; Edgar Brockman, Danforth; W. C. Bishop, Delavan; Wm. F. Siemons, Del Rey; Tivis E. Bilderback, and H. T. Duffy, Denver; M. J. Remmers, El Paso; Wm. A. Kommick, Emden; W. R. Willcoxen, Fairview; E. W. Bockewitz, Farmersville; Harold B. Steele, Fisher; Henry Luhring, Frankfort; F. J. Craner, Elkhart; B. J. Reinmann, Garfield; James R. Herbert, Gifford; L. W. Seago, Grand Ridge; Lawrence Pittman, Hammond; Lester Fielding, Hartsburg; A. K. Clark, Hinckley; J. B. Owen, Hittle; C. O. Snedaker, Ipava; J. H. Zink, Kasbeer; Vern L. Marks, Kempton; Roy C. Bates, Kerrick; Bruno Muratori, Ladd; Chas. Gingerich, Loda; W. E. Watson, Ludlow; O. W. Ripsch, McDowell; C. G. Sparks, Mackinaw; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; Harold B. Freehill, Melvin; Geo. S. Larrick, Milmine; Elmer Goll, Missal; W. H. Allen, Morris; G. P. White, New Berlin; O. W. Livergood, Jr., Niantic; A. J. Torri, Seatonville; Thos. Woolston, Owaneco; M. F. Howarth, Pecatonica; J. A. Henebry, Jr., Plainfield; Si Miller, Piper City; Clarence Roseman, Randolph; C. W. Wellman, Ransom; Walter Henkel, Raymond; J. D. Harms, Richland; Laurel Truman, Ridgefarm; A. W. Brown, Roanoke; John H. Heins, Rooks Creek; Virgil Wilkey, Secor; Francis C. Irle, Sharp; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; J. G. Andrews, Spires; E. J. Olson, Standard; Stanley Springer, Stanford; Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst; F. P. Brown, Table Grove; J. C. Baker, Taylor Ridge; Ben H. Carius, Tremont; Harry Taake, Troy; J. H. Schumacher, Verona; Grover Fisher, Voorhies; J. A. Little, Weeman; E. O. Martin, Weldon; W. W. Luhring, Weston; Geo. Bloomberg, Woodhull; Frank E. Barkley and Warren S. Gray, Yorkville.

Kafir a Good Feed

At the Nebraska Experiment Station at Lincoln a feeding test was made on four lots of swine to determine the feeding value of white kafir corn as compared with yellow shelled corn and also to determine the need or desirability of grinding the kafir corn where self-feeding was followed. Prof. Loeffel said the result should be considered as preliminary and subject to verification in subsequent work.

The whole kafir appeared to be the most palatable grain. Pigs receiving whole kafir gained 1.82 pounds a day while the corn check lot gained 1.64 pounds. On the basis of grain required to produce 100 pounds of gain, the whole kafir proved to be practically 95 per cent as valuable as shelled corn.

As the kafir was ground more finely, the palatability declined; also the rate of gain. The feed required for 100 pounds of gain increased as the kafir was more finely ground. Loeffel concluded that even disregarding the cost of grinding, the whole kafir showed to best advantage.

Quantitative Occurrence of Vitamin A

This work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station is closely related to co-operative work on the quantitative requirements of chickens, dairy cattle, beef cattle, pigs, and sheep for vitamin A and of vitamin D for chickens, which has been undertaken in 6 projects in co-operation with the Division of Poultry Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Swine Husbandry, Range Animal Husbandry, and Veterinary Science. The work with beef cattle and sheep is also in co-operation with the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Carotene has been determined at regular intervals in the alfalfa fed the animals in these experiments, and spectro-vitamin A and carotene have been determined in a number of samples of liver from chickens, beef cattle, pigs, and goats in various stages of depletion. Considerable quantities of carotene have been found in the excrement from dairy cows and chickens receiving liberal amounts of carotene from green pastures. The relation between the composition of the feed and the vitamin A potency as measured by biological methods is being determined.

It appears that 125 Sherman-Munsell units of vitamin A potency or 114 micrograms of cryptoxanthin and carotene from yellow corn per 100 grams of feed, may be sufficient for growing chickens under some conditions. Under less favorable conditions, 150 Sherman-Munsell units of vitamin A potency, or 136 micrograms of carotene equivalent from yellow corn per 100 grams of feed, may be necessary. Chickens hatched from eggs laid by hens on low vitamin A rations may require as much as 300 units of vitamin A potency, or 270 micrograms of carotene from yellow corn per 100 grams of feed. This work, in cooperation with the Division of Poultry Husbandry, is published in Bulletin 528.

For the first 12 weeks of life, growing chickens fed a ration containing 1.48 per cent calcium and 0.65 per cent phosphorus required 12.3 International units of vitamin D from cod liver oil per 100 grams of feed for maximum growth and best utilization of feed. Chickens fed a ration containing 0.96 per cent calcium and 0.66 per cent phosphorus required up to 12 weeks 50.2 International units of vitamin D from cod liver oil per 100 grams of feed for maximum growth, best utilization of the feed, and calcification of the bones, and 12.3 International units of vitamin D from cod liver oil per 100 grams of feed for the prevention of rickets and crooked breast bones. This work done in cooperation with the Division of Poultry Husbandry is published in Bulletin 521.

Dairy cows are not as efficient as laying

hens in utilizing vitamin A, since they utilized only about 2.5 per cent of the vitamin A potency fed to them while the chickens utilized 25 per cent. If correction was not made for the vitamin A stored in the cow, the apparent recovery varied from 2.3 to 2.4 per cent. Vitamin A potency of the butter increased from 12 units per gram to 50 units per gram in 3 days after the cows were placed on good pasture.

Fishy Flavor in Turkey Meat

At Pennsylvania State College 26 carcasses of turkeys, which were fed cod liver oil, fish meal or both for varying periods of time, were roasted in separate ovens. The degree of fishy flavor in the breast meat, thigh meat and drippings and the odor of the carcass as a whole was scored by nineteen observers.

Fishy flavor and odor were observed in the roasted carcasses of turkeys 28 weeks of age fed either 1 per cent of a poultry grade cod liver (not U.S.P.), 10 per cent of vacuum dried white fish meal or both during the entire growth period. The combination of these two ingredients in the mash produced a more pronounced flavor and odor than when fed separately.

Three birds were removed from the groups receiving either cod liver oil or fish meal or the combination of both at 8, 4 and 2 weeks prior to slaughter and placed in the group receiving the basal ration containing neither cod liver oil nor white fish meal. The removal of both cod liver oil and white fish meal from the diet eight weeks prior to slaughtering time practically eliminated the occurrence of both fishy flavor and odor.

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32 lbs. per bushel - OATS											
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610	12	1010	32	1510	52	2010	62	2510	72	3010	82
620	13	1020	33	1520	53	2020	63	2520	73	3020	83
630	14	1030	34	1530	54	2030	64	2530	74	3030	84
640	15	1040	35	1540	55	2040	65	2540	75	3040	85
650	16	1050	36	1550	56	2050	66	2550	76	3050	86
660	17	1060	37	1560	57	2060	67	2560	77	3060	87
670	18	1070	38	1570	58	2070	68	2570	78	3070	88
680	19	1080	39	1580	59	2080	69	2580	79	3080	89
690	20	1090	40	1590	60	2090	70	2590	80	3090	90
700	21	1100	41	1600	61	2100	71	2600	81	3100	91
710	22	1110	42	1610	62	2110	72	2610	82	3110	92
720	23	1120	43	1620	63	2120	73	2620	83	3120	93
730	24	1130	44	1630	64	2130	74	2630	84	3130	94
740	25	1140	45	1640	65	2140	75	2640	85	3140	95
750	26	1150	46	1650	66	2150	76	2650	86	3150	96
760	27	1160	47	1660	67	2160	77	2660	87	3160	97
770	28	1170	48	1670	68	2170	78	2670	88	3170	98
780	29	1180	49	1680	69	2180	79	2680	89	3180	99
790	30	1190	50	1690	70	2190	80	2690	90	3190	100

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The correct number of bushels and pounds over in any weight of grain from 600 to 12,090 pounds is shown at the immediate right of the given weight. Open spaces between groups of five weights and rules between columns minimize the opportunity for error in reading.

The seven cards are 10 3/4 x 12 3/4 inches with marginal index and spiral wire bound across top so as to facilitate quick reference to any table. No calculations necessary. These convenient tables show the reduction of any weight from 600 to 12,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. Price \$1.50 plus postage. Weight 2 lbs. Order 3275 Spiral.

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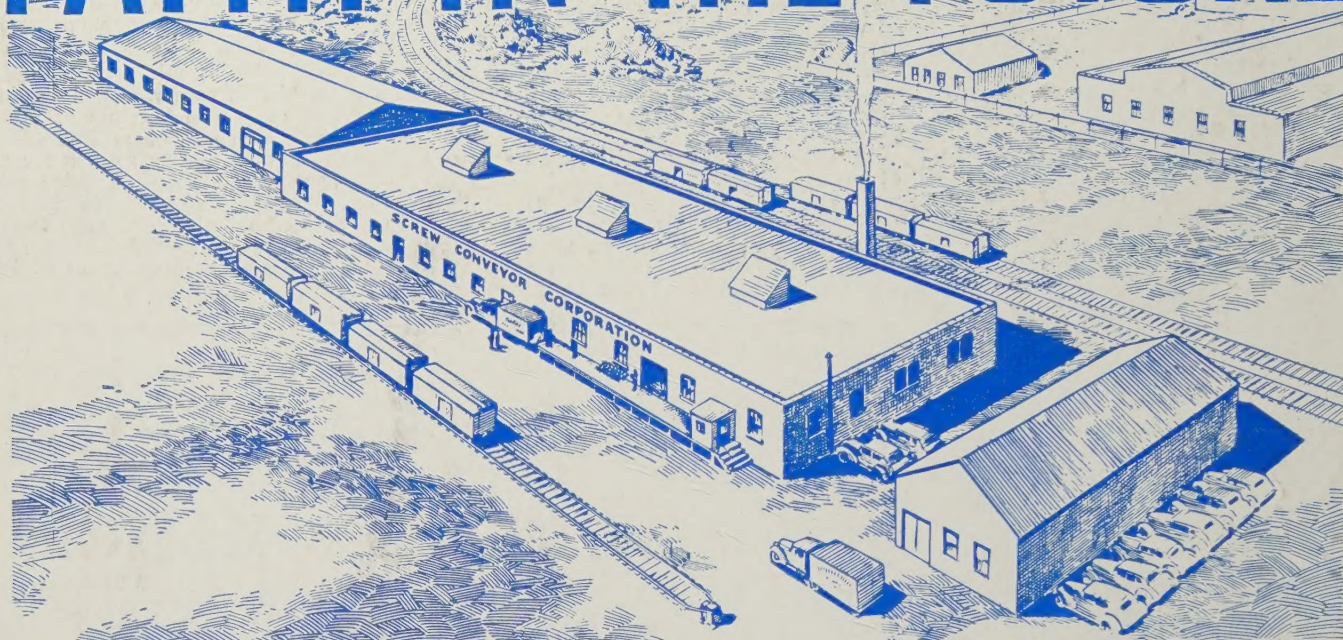
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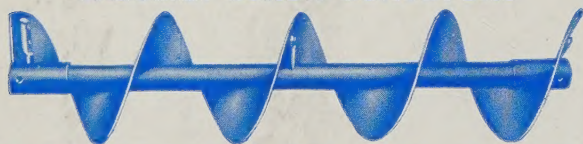
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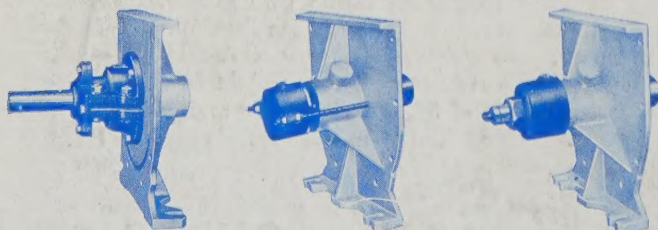
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